THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No. 108. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO.

The following is the official vote of Ohio for Congressmen:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1.	Ben Eggleston... 16 422	George H. Pendleton. 9.496
2.	Russell B Hayes.11,549	Theodore Cook..... 9 911
3.	Robert C. Schenck 15 027	J. Durbin Ward.....13 980
4.	Wm Lawrence....13 313	John F. McKinney...11,059
5.	Moses B. Walker..16 874	William Mungen....13 534
6.	R. W. Clarke 3.845	William Howard.....12,267
7.	Sam Shellabarger 15,687	Thomas Miller.....11 510
8.	C. B Hamilton.....17 116	William P. Reid.....9.858
9.	R. P Buckland....15,131	T P Finefrock.....13 944
10.	J. M. Ashley.....14 873	H S Commager.....12 956
11.	John T. Milson....12,183	Oscar F. Moore.....9,945
12.	Wells S. Jones....11,336	P. Van Trump.....14,546
13.	C De sano.....12 957	George W. Morgan..3,229
14.	Martin We ker.....13 494	John B. Young.....11,187
15.	T. A. Plants.....12 816	M. D. Follett.....9 752
16.	John A. Bingham..13 380	C. H. Mitchner.....11 947
17.	E. R. Eckley.....13,617	Louis Schaefer.....9.275
18.	R. P. Spalding.....14,479	Oliver H. Payne.....7 974
19.	James A. Garfield.18,362	D. C. Coolman.....7 376
	Republican 254 043	214,401
	Democrats.....214 401	
	Republican maj....39,642	

WEST VIRGINIA.

Returns from 25 counties of West Virginia have been received. The West Virginia papers claim Governor Boreman's re-election by a majority of between 7000 and 9000.

	Boreman.	Smith.		Boreman	Smith.
Berkeley.....	868	256	Mason.....	880	1012
Brooke.....	483	427	Mineral	97	...
Cabell.....	*128	...	Monongahela..	994	58
Doddridge.....	518	436	Ohio.....	2681	522
Gilmer.....	162	158	Pleasants.....	272	5
Hampshire	162	361	Preston	1499	53
Hancock	*97	...	Ritchie.....	*1089	...
Harrison.....	*252	...	Raw or.....	796	519
Jackson.....	125	...	Tyler.....	698	485
Jefferson.....	256	195	Upsher.....	*473	...
Kanawha.....	462	...	Wirt.....	300	184
Marion	939	720	Wood.....	*520	...
Marshall.....	1350	666	*Majority.		

ARIZONA.

The following is the vote in the Territory of Arizona for Delegates to Congress, as unofficially reported in *The Miner*; four or five precincts in Yuma and Pima counties are yet to be heard from; the complete returns will not make the result differ materially from the estimate given below:—

	Barkford.	Poston.	Adams.
Yavapai county.....	226	219	48
Pah-Ute county	180	1	..
Mohave county	29	73	74
Yuma county	50	104	..
Pima county	289	84	..
Total.....	774	481	122

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Brutal Murder in Columbia County, New York—A Woman Beaten to Death by her Husband.

ALBANY, November 4.—The inquest in the case of Mrs. Allen, who was murdered in Taghkanic, Columbia county, was continued until Saturday. The evidence was of the most revolting character, showing that the murder was committed by her husband, John H. Allen. He had been in the habit of pummelling her and correcting her until a week ago, when he, without any apparent motive, used a club to inflict punishment, and subsequently stamped on her to such an extent that she died. Two of his children were present during this action, one of whom was twelve years of age and the other nine. After completing the fiendish act, he held the club in the fire to burn off the blood and hair. No alarm was given by the children, but in the morning it was discovered by some neighbors, who called in. Suspicion originated before the Coroner's jury of death by another cause, but an exhumation of the body disclosed its groundlessness. Allen is now in Columbia county jail, awaiting trial in January. It is alleged by his friends that he is insane, but it is not generally believed.

An Old Lady Garroted.

CHICAGO, November 4.—An old lady in frail health was garroted last night, and so badly injured that she cannot recover. The ruffian thought to secure her jewelry, but was surprised and arrested.

A Supposed Express Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Officer C. O'Callaghan on Friday arrested a man in this city who, it is believed, recently robbed an Express Company in Massachusetts of the sum of $27,000. The arrest was made on a telegram from Boston received by Captain Hickey a few days ago from the Chief of Police of that city. The person arrested is James Shaw, alias Colbert, alias Calvert, and he answers exactly the description sent from Boston. He was taken before the Police Court in the afternoon, and, at Captain Hickey's request, was bound over in the sum of $30,000 to await intelligence from the East. The prisoner was quite talkative, but refused to speak of his alleged exploit.

A Shocking Tragedy in Iowa—A Mother Cuts the Throat of her Babe.

CHICAGO, November 4.—At Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday morning, a Mrs. Guthrie cut the throat of her little babe, about one year old, in a temporary fit of insanity. She has been sick for some weeks, and while her husband was momentarily absent, did the deed with a razor. The father rescued the babe from her grasp and ran to get assistance. On his return the mother was trying to cut her own throat with a carving knife. It appears from her subsequent remarks that she intended to kill all of her four children.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

The Loss Estimated at Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

BOSTON, November 4.—One of the most destructive conflagrations in this city for a long time occurred at about midnight last night, by which property to the amount of nearly half a million dollars was destroyed. The fire broke out in one of the large granite blocks on Franklin street, where are located many of the leading wholesale dry goods houses in the city. It was first discovered shortly before midnight, and raged with great fierceness until long after daylight.

It originated in the third story of No. 43, occupied by Allen, Lane & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, woollens, oil-cloths, etc. This firm occupied the three upper stories and the attic of the centre block, and had on hand a very large and valuable stock. Messrs. F. F. Wheelock & Co. occupied the ground floor of No. 41 as a French goods store. The upper stories of Nos. 45, 47, and 49 were occupied by Denny, Rice & Co., dealers in American goods, and the first floor and basement were occupied by E. A. Tuffts & Co., importers of woollen goods, etc., and J. C. Howe & Co., and other dry goods dealers occupied portions of the burned building.

LOUISIANA.

The President Nullifies General Grant's Order in Relation to the Civil Rights Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—It is stated on very good authority that the President has ordered General Sheridan not to make any arrests under General Grant's famous order, which affects forty-four parties accused of committing murders on the 13th of July in this city. It is well known that affidavits were placed in General Sheridan's hands over two months ago, accusing certain parties of murder, and the above accounts for his not acting in the matter. The appointment of Judge Morgan, a notorious Copperhead, as United States District Attorney, will effectually prevent the prosecution of numerous parties held for trial by the United States Commissioners under the Civil Rights bill. Official information reached General Sheridan yesterday of numerous murders and outrages committed against Union men in the Parish of St. Laundry. General Sheridan leaves for Texas to-morrow on important business. He will be absent four or five days.

EUROPE.

Latest News by Cables and Steamers.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday evening, November 4.

Baron von Beust has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, and Baron John Minister of War.

Baron von Beust was at one time Prime Minister of the King of Saxony. It is said that he has strongly advised the Emperor to let Austria rest awhile by keeping out of German complications, and especially by a speedy and cordial reconciliation with Hungary.

The King of Saxony has returned to Dresden.

A Venetian deputation has been received by Victor Emanuel in Turin.

The Belgian Minister of War has resigned.

By the steamship *City of Paris*, at New York yesterday, we have interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 25th of October.

Prussia watches with much anxiety the agitation which prevails in Russia, and which has become very violent for a war with Austria, to be undertaken, it is thought, as an initiatory move on the part of the Czar, in an attempt to solve the Eastern question.

The Prince of Wales is to visit St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of his sister-in-law, the Princess Dagmar, to the heir apparent to the crown of Russia.

The question of Maximilian's abdication is still canvassed on the Continent.

The Empress of Mexico was still confined to her home at Miramar by illness.

WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Question.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—General Grant has at last—most probably per instructions from the President—taken up the Mexican matter in earnest, and will attend to it with zeal, so far as he can be concerned. On Saturday morning he invited Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, to a confidential interview at his headquarters, which meeting took place, and lasted for some time. After Senor Romero's departure there was a staff meeting. What connection this may or may not have had with Mexican business I cannot say.

One thing more. There is no reason to believe that the Mexican question has been reopened with France, but that it remains just where the last published note from Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. Seward placed it. The Government is waiting to see how the French act up to the first of the coming year. If at that time it is seen that there is any bad faith exhibited, or a tendency to duplicity, then such action will be forcibly recommended as will insure our feelings and interests to be respected.

President Juarez has written a letter in which he again asserts his unwillingness to consider any projects looking to a cession of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States. Furthermore, it is well known that some three years ago Don Jose Domingo Cartez came to this city and proposed, before the Executive, the annexation to the United States of the State of Chihuahua and States of Mexico on the Pacific coast, in order, as he said, to free them from French intervention, and that Juarez instructed Senor Romero to officially deny that Cartez had the right to make any such proposition.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

Politicians of various ways of thinking are closely canvassing what the President may or may not do on the subject of the Constitutional amendment with the meeting of Congress, and a general remark which they make is, "We will not be surprised to find him heading off the vindictive resentment of Congress by boldly favoring its immediate adoption."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Maryland Imbroglio—A Special Cabinet Session—The Intent of the Swann Party.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Here every other topic is laid aside, and all interest is centred in the state of affairs in Baltimore. The White House presented quite a lively scene to-day. The new movement of the radical Unionists of Baltimore in having the Swann Commissioners taken before the Courts and held under bail to keep the peace, has evidently outwitted Governor Swann and his abettors. Swann and several of his staff came over here from Baltimore last evening.

To-day Swann called on the President at the White House. He, of course, gave an account of matters as they stand in regard to the new Police Commissioners. From the talk of the Swann party it is evident they wish to get the case before some Court outside of Baltimore, where there is a Rebel Judge presiding, and so have the imprisoned Commissioners released. They also intimate that if the above plan does not succeed they will create a disturbance, call on General Canby (who commands the United States forces in the district) to declare martial law, and then have the new Police Commissioners released. Once out of prison, they will again attempt to enforce their assumed power, and in case of an interference from the old Board they will again call on General Canby to decide which is the lawful body. General Canby will then consult General Grant, and he (General Grant), obeying the orders of his superior officer, President Johnson, will order Canby to act with the Executive of the State. The writ of habeas corpus process will first be tried, and if it fails, then either riot or surrender will follow. So says the Swann party. For the purpose of deciding a course to be pursued by the United States Executive on the matter in its new state, a special meeting of the Cabinet was held to day. Secretaries Stanton and Stanbery were specially sent for to be present at the White House. Secretary Stanbery was in church when the messenger reached him, and from his Bible and Prayer-Book he had to go hence to attend affairs of State. General Grant was also sent for and was present. The President presented to the meeting Swann's plan above mentioned, and asked a decision, he himself taking ground in its favor. It seems that Stanbery, Stanton, and Grant took grounds in favor of a non-interference of military in the matter, but to let it work itself out in the courts.

This is all that is known, and the course agreed upon can only be surmised. One thing is certain, Swann's pet plan of having martial law declared immediately has failed. He returned to Baltimore to-night. General Grant and a portion of his staff also left here for Baltimore in the evening train. He will remain until after the election. Another point Swann failed in was in having more troops ordered to Baltimore, General Grant and Secretary Stanton thinking there is now a sufficient number already there. However, the 2d Battalion of the 12th Infantry and a battalion of cavalry, at present stationed here, have been under marching orders since Friday. They have knapsacks packed and orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning. The Radical Unionists here feel jubilant over the *coup d'etat* of their brethren in Baltimore over the Swann party. At the same time a good deal of painful anxiety exists for fear of the future action of the desperate men who have been so adroitly foiled.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A. H. Stephens on the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., November 4.—The Hon. A. H. Stephens, in a private letter to a gentleman of this city, incidentally alludes to the statement published in a Northern journal regarding himself and his brother in the matter of the Constitutional amendment, and characterizes it as utterly without foundation. He thinks the Legislature should reject the amendment.

—A girl fourteen years old was married in Greenville, Ct., last week.

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

The Politico-Police Troubles.

Proceedings in Court To-day.

Release on Habeas Corpus Argued Before Judge Bartol.

Gen. Grant in Baltimore.

The Position of Judge Bond.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

The Prisoners Not Yet Brought into Court on Habeas Corpus.

BALTIMORE, November 5—10 o'clock A. M.—At 9 o'clock this morning Judge Bortol, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, appeared in the court-room of the Circuit Court, took his seat on the bench, sitting in banc, ready to receive the returns upon the writs of habeas corpus. At a few minutes past 9 o'clock Judge Bartol inquired if the writs had been served upon the Warden of the jail.

Mr. Latrobe, on behalf of the counsel for the Commissioners, announced that the writs had been served at 7 o'clock this morning, and added that he had just learned that the Warden of the jail had been at the Court House this morning about 9 o'clock without the prisoners; and that, in reply to an inquiry made of him, he had said that the means of conveyance were exhausted, and that he had come hither to get a supply.

Mr. Latrobe added, in a sarcastic strain, that he thought there were other hack-stands much nearer the jail than the Circuit Court room. He would not say whether this was or was not merely a continuation of the efforts of the other side to consume time, but he did think, however, that it looked like it.

Judge Bartol reminded the counsel that the Warden was not obliged to make a return instantly. The law gave him three days in which to make his return.

Mr. Schley said he considered that the intent of the law in that particular was that three days should be the utmost limit; and that, unless there was some unavoidable impediment, he (the warden) was bound to produce the prisoners without delay.

Judge Bartol said the writs were issued by him at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, but it appeared that, for some reason, they were not served until this morning.

Mr. Schley begged that the Court would wait a reasonable time longer for the Warden to make his return, and produce the prisoners.

11 o'clock A. M.—The Court is still waiting. The prisoners have not yet been brought in.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Situation This Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 5—10·30.—Many people are anxiously waiting on the streets, but all is quiet. The case of the new Commissioners and Sheriff is now being argued before Judge Bartol, on a writ of habeas corpus. It is supposed that the argument of counsel will occupy the whole day. General Grant is still here. The military will not interfere unless a riot occurs which the civil authorities cannot control, and then only to preserve order. The new Commissioners have published cards, commanding all persons against obedience of orders of the old Board, to which it pays no respect.

The new Commissioners also announce that the election to-morrow will be held under their authority, and any other will be illegal.

The old Board advertise the election under their rule.

General Grant will not lend himself to the political tricks of either party, but his sympathies are with the Unionists.

No soldiers are visible yet in the streets.

Judge Bond stands firm in his position. There are some doubts regarding Judge Bartol's jurisdiction, as he is Judge of the Court of Appeals only.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Position of the Government—A Fight Yesterday, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 5—11 A. M.—The event of last evening was the arrival in town of General Grant, in company with Governor Swann.

Judge Bond, Mayor Chapman, and other leading radicals had an interview with General Grant after his arrival.

The result of this, as well as of Governor Swann's journey to Washington, seems to confirm the belief before prevalent, that there would be no interference by the United States authorities, except in case of an outbreak by one party or the other, and then only to the extent of preserving the public peace and protecting property.

The only disturbance reported yesterday occurred late in the afternoon, and grew out of an attempt to arrest a man for creating a general disturbance and cheering for President Johnson. The bystanders interfered to prevent the arrest. James Manly offered assistance to the police, when pistols were drawn on both sides and several shots were fired.

The crowd then pursued the officers through the streets for several blocks, firing upon them several times and wounding Mr. Manly. The officers effected their escape, and have since made several arrests of parties concerned in the affair.

It is thought by many that a proposition is now pending between the leaders of the two parties to compromise matters, by holding a double election, leaving the whole subject to subsequent settlement by the courts of law.]

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

The Proceedings in the Court of Appeals This Morning.

COURT ROOM, 10 o'clock.—After some further waiting, and the prisoners not appearing, Mr. Horwitz, on behalf of Sheriff Thompson, said:—We have now waited one hour and a half after the hour named for the return of the writ. It was apparent that the Warden was seeking pretexts for delay.

He had come to the Court House early with the prisoners, for the Criminal Court, which did not meet for an hour or more after this court, and had not brought the prisoners, on whose behalf the writ of habeas corpus had been issued.

It was frivolous in him to say that he had not sufficient room in his conveyance to bring them, but he added that they were not without a remedy. The law made it the duty of the Warden to make a prompt return, or show some good and sufficient reason for the delay.

He, therefore, had, on behalf of his client, the High Sheriff, prepared a petition that his Honor would command the Deputy Sheriff to forthwith bring the Warden before the Court, together with the High Sheriff.

Mr. Schley said he would, on behalf of his client, have a similar petition to offer.

Mr. Alexander, counsel for the Commissioners, now appeared, and expressed a desire to be heard on the subject. He understood the Warden of the jail was now in consultation with counsel, and he had no doubt some return would shortly be made.

Messrs. Schley, Latrobe, and Horwitz desired to know whether Mr. Alexander could inform them what the return would be.

Mr. Alexander said he was not the counsel for the Warden, and could not say what the return would be. He hoped and expected, however, that by 1 o'clock such a return would be made as would render any further proceedings here unnecessary.

[*Continued in our Fourth Edition.*]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Naval, Military and Shipping News.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 3.—The United States gunboat Rhode Island, Captain Donald McN. Fairfax, the flag-ship of the West India squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral James E. Palmer, arrived in our harbor late yesterday afternoon, in ninety-three hours from Havana. The Rhode Island left St. Thomas on the 13th of October for Port au Prince, and found there the gunboats Florida, Commander Roland; Mackinaw, Commander Drake; and the Bienville, Captain Reed Worden. She left Port au Prince for Havana in company with these men-of-war, the Mackinaw going to Curacoa, the Florida to Santa Cruz, and the Bienville to New York. The yellow fever had broken out on board the Bienville, and three cases had occurred—two engineers and the Captain's clerk having been taken with it just before she sailed. Nine men were buried at Port au Prince. The Bienville has since arrived at Norfolk. The yellow fever also broke out aboard of the Rhode Island. On the 28th ult., while at Havana, a marine and one of the sailors were taken with it, and placed in the hospital there. The sailor, whose name was Kopp, afterwards died. The Rhode Island left Havana at once, and no further indications of the disease have appeared since she has been at sea, all hands being well on board.

It was the intention of Admiral Palmer to have returned to St. Thomas, but the yellow fever rendered it necessary, for the safety of his officers and crew, to proceed to a northern climate. She will await here further orders from the Navy Department, but her ultimate destination will be New York, where she will be put out of commission, and her officers and crew transferred to the sloop-of-war Susquehanna. The Rhode Island reports having passed, the day after she left Port au Prince, off the eastern end of Cuba, a schooner bottom upwards, and the words London painted on her stern, the rest having been rubbed off.

The Rhode Island left New York last September for St. Thomas, and has been in commission during the past five years. The following is a list of her officers:—Rear-Admiral, James E. Palmer; Captain, Donald M. N. Fairfax; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, Ed. E. Potter; Lieutenant-Commander, John J. Reade; Master, Henry Taylor; Master, Allen D. Brown; Master, William K. Wheeler; Chief Engineer, George Sewell; Paymaster, James N. Carpenter; Marine Captain, John Burrough; Marine Lieutenant, J. H. Washburne; Admiral's Secretary, Ford Mason; Midshipmen, R. B. Bradford, Lewis Belrose, A. K. Fletcher, W. H. Broomson, W. H. Elliott, James N. Wilson; First Assistant Engineer, Henry M. Scott; Second Assistant Engineer, John Van Havenburg; Second Assistant Engineer, George Holt; Second Assistant Engineer, William A. Windsor; Third Assistant Engineer, Frederick Schoker; Paymaster's Clerk, George Jones; Captain's Clerk, Austin Potts.

The steamship Mississippi, Captain George Summers, arrived here last evening, as announced by telegraph, from New Orleans, bound to New York. The Seventh U. S. Colored Regiment, which she brought up, were transferred this afternoon to the steamer City of Baltimore, and sent to Baltimore, where the troops will receive their final discharge, their payments, and then disperse to their homes.

This regiment has been in the service over three years, and participated in several of the most memorable engagements during the war. It was sent to Texas with the 25th Army Corps, under Major-General Weitzel, and has been stationed, at times, along the banks of the Rio Grande and at Indianola, Lavacca, Refugio, and Victoria, performing excellent duty in a manner that reflected great credit upon the officers and the discipline of the troops. They were relieved at Indianola by the 39th United States Colored Regiment and ordered to New Orleans, were mustered out, and shipped North by the Mississippi. Starting out with fourteen hundred men, the regiment has been reduced to about eight hundred, and on their banners—one so torn and tattered that it scarce holds together—are inscribed many of the well-known battle-fields of the Rebellion.

There are still eight regiments of colored troops stationed in Texas, which will not probably be mustered out before spring. The following is a list of the officers of the 7th Regiment United States Colored Troops:—

Brevet Brigadier-General, James Shaw, Jr.; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, C. H. C. Brown; Company A, Captain, Charles L. Rice, First Lieutenant, James M. Califf; Company C, Captain, George R. Sherman; Company D, Second Lieutenant, J. N. Danforth; Company E, Captain H. P. Spaulding, First Lieutenant, John F. Graves; Company F, Captain, Oscar Engelbolm; Company G, Brevet Major William V. Smith; Company I, Captain, Charles G. Teeple; Company K, Captain, Charles L. Bjornmack, First Lieutenant, William F. Noonan.

Barque Maria, from Liverpool, for City Point, brigs Lizzie Daniels for Norfolk, and Lizzie Lee, from Malaga, fruit, etc., for Baltimore, have arrived in the Capes of Virginia, bound to their destinations.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 5.

Iron Head-Blocks for Soldiers Graves.

The resting-places of the Union soldiers who died during the Rebellion are to be marked hereafter with cast-iron head-blocks, instead of the wooden ones as at present in the various National Cemeteries. The name, number, etc. of each soldier is to be cast in raised letters. The Quartermaster-General has accordingly invited proposals for furnishing the cast-iron head-blocks. About 280,000 of them are wanted.

The Defense of Secretary Harlan.

It will be recollected that several days ago, ex-Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, published a defense of the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to the American Emigrant Company, of Connecticut. This morning General Thomas Ewing, Jr., replies to that gentleman, denying that he stated to Mr. Harlan that if these lands were sold as the lands of the Sacs and Foxes, he and his friends could make money out of the transaction. The main point in the protest of himself and John W. Wright, attorney for the Cherokee Indians against the sale was, that according to the treaty, if the lands were to be sold at all without appraisement, advertisement, and competitive bids; they were to be sold in a body for cash. The General replies at length to other portions of Mr. Harlan's defense.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Water Supply of the City—A Fenian Mass Meeting—They Pledge Their "Lives, Liberty, and Sacred Honor" for Vengeance or to Die.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—The Common Council of this city last night passed an ordinance giving R. B. Catherwood, of New York, and his associates the exclusive franchise for fifty years for the construction of water works for the supply of the city with water.

A Fenian mass meeting was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the Fenians of America defiantly assert that the execution of Colonel Lynch and Rev. Mr. McMahon will be made the bugle-note which will lead an army of Irishmen that will drive the last vestige of British power from the American continent; and it further convictions and sentence of Fenians, now held by the Canadian authorities, be continued, we pledge our lives, liberties, and sacred honor to avenge them, not alone upon the valiant "Queen's Own," but to die, or see the last vestige of the tyrant English power swept from earth.

The Union Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 4.—The Union Pacific Railroad excursionists left Leavenworth yesterday morning for Fort Riley, where they arrived about noon. They were hospitably entertained by the officers of the fort. The party has received numerous accessions at Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, and other places along the route, including Hon. J. M. Parrott, Generals Myers, Potter, and Morgan, Governor Crawford and other State officers, ex-Governor Shannon, and many prominent and influential citizens of the State.

From Fort Riley the party proceeded to Junction City, the present terminus of the road. After spending a pleasant hour they returned to Lawrence, where they were received by the city authorities, and handsomely entertained. They left Lawrence at 2 P. M., and arrived at Kansas City at 4 P. M., where they were received by the city authorities and a delegation of citizens, and escorted to the hotel, and partook of a sumptuous supper at Franks' Hall. The party will leave for St. Louis to-morrow morning, after a delightful trip through the most magnificent agricultural country in the world.

Mr. Biddle and a portion of the Philadelphia party, and other excursionists, will leave Fort Riley to-morrow for Fort Ellsworth, eighty-five miles west of Fort Riley, where they will join in a buffalo hunt.

About 4000 Cheyenne Indians are in the vicinity of Fort Ellsworth, and a peace council will be held with them this week.

A fight recently occurred in the neighborhood of Baxter Spring, Southern Kansas, between a party of surveyors, under Colonel Phillips and Colonel Goss, and a number of desperadoes, in which Goss was killed and Phillips badly wounded. Colonel Goss was the Democratic candidate for State Auditor, and Colonel Phillips was formerly a well-known correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

An English hunting party on the plains are reported to have been captured by the Indians.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been graded 60 miles beyond Fort Riley, and the company has iron for 120 miles of road. The extension of 250 miles west of Fort Riley will be completed a year from now.

Fenian Excitement at Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, November 5.—Considerable excitement prevailed at Fort Erie last night in expectation of a Fenian raid.

The cause of the panic seems to have been the arrival of the United States steamer *Michigan*, which has come to restore the Fenian arms captured last June, and a Fenian demonstration on Sunday afternoon in the iron works portion of the city, where Senator Morrison and other prominent Fenians made speeches.

After the meeting a crowd followed the speakers, and it looked as though some demonstration was to be made. A person having some gold about him was seized as a British spy, but was rescued before being badly used.

The affidavits going to prove the innocence of Rev. Mr. McMahon, now under sentence of death in Toronto, have been forwarded to Washington.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The Wine Growers' State Convention have adopted memorials to Congress and the Pacific Congressional Delegation, asking the reduction of the tax on manufactured grape brandy to the rate in force last year, and that the import tax on foreign wines, costing 50 cents or less per gallon, be raised to a specific duty of 50 cents per gallon.

Arrived, steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, with New York dates to October 11. Also, ships *Golden Fleece*, from New York; *Intrepid*, from ditto; *Robin Hood*, from ditto; *Granite State*, from ditto; bark *Potosi*, from Liverpool.

District Attorney Dart.

NEW YORK, November 5.—A special despatch to the *Express* from Potsdam, N. Y. (the residence of District Attorney Dart), denies that he has been removed.

The Steamer "Java" Signalled.

HALIFAX, November 5.—The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., has been signalled.

The Liverpool Corn Market.

NEW YORK, November 5.—A private cable despatch dated Liverpool, November 3, quotes mixed Corn at 33s. 6d.

—In Germany it is no uncommon thing to see women harnessed to a plough, dragging that implement between rows of potatoes and corn.

—There are fifty-five Protestant churches in China.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 107¾, no change. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 106 for June 7·30s; 114½ for 6s of 1881; and 110¾ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102@102½, a slight advance, and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 58¾, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 66¼@66½, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾, no change; and Pennsylvania at 56@56¼, ex-dividend, an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 90, no change, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 29½, a slight advance. 14¼ was bid for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 14¼ for Lombard and South; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¾; and Lehigh Navigation at 58¾, a slight advance; 27¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 148¾; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	US 5-20s 65.	107¾	100 sh Sch N pf...b60 35¾
$1000	U S 7-30s June	106	100 sh Reading..b30 58
$300	City 6s new..	102	100 sh do.....c 58
$200	do.....	102	100 sh do..... 58
$200	do.....	102	100 sh do..... 58
$1000	do.....	102	100 sh do.....b30 58
$1000	do.....	102¼	200 sh do ...lots. 58
$6000	do.....old	98¾	20 sh Mor Canal.... 84¼
$500	H & B Tp 2dm	77¼	5 sh Leh Val 66
$1000	Leh 6s. 84....	98½	20 sh do..... 66¼
$500	C. & Am. 6s. 67	100	24 sh do..... 66¼
$500	do.....	100	100 sh Ph & E.....c 32¼
$4500	do.....	100	300 sh do.....c 32¼
$4500	do.....	100	100 sh Penn R..... 56¼
$3000	N Pa 6s.....	93	100 sh do..... 56¼
	11 sh Lehigh Nav..	58¾	50 sh do..... 56¾
	4 sh do.....	58½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147½@148¾; Silver ¼ and ¾, 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 114¾@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 107¾@107¾; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., new, 1865, 110@110¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¾@108; do., 2d series, 105¾@106¼; do., 3d series, 105¾@106.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 5.—The Flour Market was less active to-day, but with continued light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. About 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $8@9 00 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9 25@12 00 for extras; $13@14 00 for Northwestern extra family; $14@15 50 for Pennsylvania and Western do. do.; and $15 75@16 75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; we quote at $8@8 25 ₱ barrel. No transactions in Corn Meal were reported.

There was a good inquiry for Wheat, and the transactions were larger than for several days past; the receipts and stocks continue very small; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3·25@3·32; 2000 bushels Juniata at $3 25; and 800 bushels spring at $2 75; a small lot of white sold at $3 50. 500 bushels Southern Rye were disposed of at $1·35, a decline. There is not much demand for Corn, and prices are weak; sales of yellow at $1·25, and mixed Western at $1·23. Oats are scarce, and in fair request, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 67@70 cents.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $8 to $9 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy sells at $3 25@3·50, and Flaxseed at $3 20@3 25.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·41@2 42, and Ohio at $2·43@2·44.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, November 5.—Beef Cattle continue in fair demand at about former rates. 2300 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@16¼c. for extra; a few choice at 17c.; fair to good at 14@15½c; and common at from 11@13c. ₱ lb., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

75	head	Owen Smith, Western, 13@16¼.
80	"	A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@17.
43	"	E. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 6@8 gross.
28	"	Jones McClese, Chester county, 13@15.
64	"	P. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
125	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
100	"	James Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
47	"	J. Montague, Western, 15@15¼.
100	"	James McFillen, Western, 14@15¼.
75	"	E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16.
82	"	Ullman & Bochman, Western, 15@16¼.
270	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.
104	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16¼.
70	"	T. Mooney & Brother, Pennsylvania, 14@16
52	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@16.
31	"	J. H. Chain & Bro., Penn., 14@16.
55	"	L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
146	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
64	"	Hope & Co., Western, 13@15
40	"	T. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 13@15.
80	"	J. Cassady, Western, 14@15½
23	"	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@15
68	"	J. Clemson, Western, 15@16.
170	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 12@16½.
67	"	Mayne & Co., Western, 6@8¼, gross.
58	"	Steinberg, Western, 7@7¾, gross.
96	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 4½@6¼, gross.
32	"	D. Smith, Western, 7¼@8¼ gross
28	"	H. Ketheer, Pennsylvania, 6@6½, gross.
43	"	R. Plumer, Delaware, 6¼@8¼, gross.
54	"	Jesse Miller, Chester county, 12@16.

Cows were in fair demand at former rates. 200 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $70@100 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep continue very dull. 25 000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@6c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were dull and lower. About 3000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $11@12·50 the 1000 lbs. net.

—Gold in New Hampshire.—The Boston *Traveller* has accounts of the gold mines in New England. At the principal mine in Lisbon, N. H., gold was discovered in 1865. The mine is now worked by a company having a capital of $240,000. They expect to make money. Another company has a capital of $200,000. The yield of these mines is from $13,000 to $20,000 per ton of gold. Another company is operating for silver at Warren, N. H.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Elections To-Morrow — The Only Live Issue.

From the Herald.

Very little general interest is felt in the elections of to-morrow, and the politicians, eggmen, and petty office-seekers are the only persons who seem to care which way it may go. This indifference is easily accounted for. The result on members of Congress in the city districts is entirely immaterial, so far as the question of national policy is concerned; for it is now a fixed fact that the Republicans will be a little stronger in the next Congress than they are in the present, and will have more than a two-thirds vote in each House for the entire remainder of President Johnson's term of office. The result on the Governor is already as good as settled; for every unprejudiced man knows that Mr. Hoffman never had a chance of success, that the boasts of his organs and backers have been mere brag, and that Governor Fenton's former majority over so popular a Democrat as Governor Seymour will be increased over a New York "ring" candidate by several thousand votes.

As to the county ticket, the only interest felt by the citizens generally is on the issue raised by the nomination for Register, made by several independent Democratic organizations and endorsed by the Republicans, against the joint candidate of the Tammany "ring" and Fernando Wood.

Mr. John McCool represents the new bargain made between Fernando Wood and the Tammany rump, by which the latter hope to sustain themselves a little time longer in power. General Charles G. Halpine represents the opposition to the corrupt rule of the "ring" and the political trading and bargaining of Fernando Wood. The issue comes up distinctly between these two candidates; for General Halpine is the boldest opponent of the "ring" in the city of New York, while McCool is Fernando Wood's man, and Wood's bargain with the "ring" is to re-elect him to the office of Register. As to the Recorder and Surrogate, the present incumbents will no doubt be re-elected; for no person objects to them, while the candidates brought forward by the Republicans in opposition do not amount to much.

As the issue made upon the Register is, therefore, the only one of any general concern, it will not be uninteresting to examine the chances of the candidates. When we look over the ground and recall the results of other local elections, there seems to be no doubt of the success of General Halpine. It is a well-known fact that the Tammany rump cannot poll over twenty thousand votes. Mr. Boole's vote for Mayor was only a little over twenty-two thousand when the "ring" had the large patronage of the City Inspector's office at its back, and it is weaker now than it was then. Last year Marshall O. Roberts was in reality elected Mayor by nearly five thousand plurality over Hoffman; but he refused to follow up his claim to the election because he did not desire to hold the office. The city gave sixteen thousand popular majority against Hoffman at that time. Outside of the strength of the "ring"—some twenty thousand votes—McCool has nothing but the personal strength of Fernando Wood to back him, and that cannot be set down as very efficient at this time. All the organizations in the city except this particular "ring" and the parties personally interested in their Fernando Wood bargain have declared for General Charles G. Halpine. General Halpine will receive a heavy vote from his Irish fellow-citizens, and will, of course, take all the "soldier boys" of the war from a stay-at-home Copperhead like McCool. He will receive the support of all the anti-"ring" Democratic organizations as their nominee, and the solid votes of the thirty-eight or forty thousand Republicans who have endorsed him for the purpose of breaking up a corrupt combination. So if all those independent and respectable citizens who attach themselves to no particular party, but who desire to put a stop to the career of the band of forty thieves that has plundered the city for ten years past, and increased the taxation to twenty millions, will turn out on election day and vote for General Halpine, they will not only dispose forever of the "ring" and the "rump," but they will finally lay the restless ghost of that defunct Copperhead, Fernando Wood, as well.

The President and the People.

From the Times.

That the dominant sentiment of the country differs at this time more widely than ever from the position of the President, is proven beyond dispute by the result of the late elections. The President, by his messages to Congress, and by his speeches upon his late tour, has given the people every opportunity to comprehend fully his policy. He has not only stated it repeatedly in definite terms, but he has enforced it by all the arguments which he could command from the Constitution, from the principles of reason, and from the grounds of statesmanship and the public welfare. He has been thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and has himself unquestionably been governed by the reasons which he has brought to bear upon others, and through which he has attempted to convince his opponents. But neither Congress, as was demonstrated by the votes, nor the people, as has been shown by the elections, appear to have been affected by the President's arguments, or, at least, they have not been affected in such a way as to bring them to the conclusions at which he is firmly anchored. On the contrary, the divergence between them has been steadily growing greater, until to-day the policy of the Administration seems hopeless of popular triumph in any State of the Union, if we except the State of Kentucky.

The forms of our civil polity are such, that, while they give great power to the President in legislation, as well as in his Executive capacity, they establish a very positive limit beyond which he is entirely subordinate to the Legislature. When that limit is reached, he is almost powerless, being disabled in the Executive as well as in the legislative arm. Congress may override his vetoes, overrule his appointments, made void his diplomacy, nullify the projects and action of his Secretaries, and renoer his policy, as a whole and in all its parts, of no practical effect. Not only so, but Congress can compel him to be the administrator and executive agent of a policy which he opposes, both as regards domestic and foreign affairs, and can enforce upon him courses of action against which he has exerted his whole power.

The final logical deduction of the whole matter is expressed in the fact that while the President cannot in any case interfere with the existence of Congress or the position of any of its members, Congress is invested with a power that may enable it to remove the President from office altogether. We had not a few practical illustrations of several of these statements during the last session of Congress, the most notable of which were the overriding of the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill, and compelling him to execute the terms of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which he had not only vetoed, but strongly denounced. Members of Congress threaten to enforce still others of the powers which this body possess as against the Executive, and there are ultraists who would be more than willing to carry to a point the highest power of the Legislature, in the impeachment and removal of the President.

The Executive being thus powerless in law and in fact, when the legislative body is opposed to his policy and action, and the Legislature being possessed of power to enforce upon him a course that shall be in conformity with its own will, there would seem to be but one course for a discreet Executive when he unfortunately finds his policy to be adverse to that determined upon by the Legislature. It is to voluntarily conform his policy as nearly as possible to that of the latter—to give way voluntarily as far as he can, and by every means to try and reconcile differences, and settle in a pacific and republican manner the conflicting ideas and measures which are for the time being before the country. If this method be not adopted, there will inevitably be a solution reached less agreeable to at least one of the parties, and at the same time more positively adverse to the policy of the Executive.

The President has an opportunity of displaying this signal characteristic of statesmanship at the present time. He has done all that was possible to carry out his own policy. He has labored with Congress, and has taken his last appeal—the last appeal he can take—to the people. The decision has upon all hands been adverse to him. The people have given their support to Congress and its policy as against the President and his policy. President Johnson has a thousand times expressed his confidence in the people, his faith in their judgment, and his willingness to abide by their decision. On a hundred occasions he has said, "The people are always right." It can, therefore, be no violence to his principles or his character, to listen to their voice and obey it.

He held out against Congress last session, because he believed the people were with him. He held on in his course through the summer, because he saw no sufficient reason to change it. He held on after the earlier elections in the fall, because he believed the later and more important ones would result in his favor. But after he has heard from the Eastern, Western, and Central States—after he hears from New York and New Jersey and Illinois and the other States that vote this month—he can have no shadow of doubt as to the popular will; and he will only justify his record in voluntarily recognizing that it is not the Executive but the people whose right it is to rule.

John Morrissey and Horace Greeley.

From the World.

The *Tribune* flung a scoff at us yesterday for publishing, in a list of candidates for Congress, the name of John Morrissey. The only defense we need make against such a scoff is, that Mr. Morrissey *is* a candidate, and that no fastidiousness in reference to him would have justified us, as a *newspaper*, in suppressing the fact. As the scoff at us is the vehicle of a sneer at Mr. Morrissey, we will convince the *Tribune* that we are no more afraid to discuss his character than to publish his name.

Mr. Greeley, as well as Mr. Morrissey, is running for Congress in this city, and as the weak points of both partake of the same character, it suits our convenience to consider them together. We have frequently, on divers occasions, spoken with commendation of such qualifications of Mr. Greeley as we approve, and we know no reason why we should not treat Mr. Morrissey with equal candor. Neither is a model we should select for imitation: but perhaps each of these gentlemen may be benefited by seeing himself compared with the other. We dislike cant and do not care to mince our words. We may therefore perhaps use some plainness of speech.

The objection to Mr. Morrissey is that he was, some years ago, a prize-fighter. We have no fancy for prize-fighting, our tastes being rather philosophical than pugilistic. But "the manly art of self-defense," as its admirers pompously call it, is an objection to a modern candidate for legislative functions, not because it is a vice, but because it is repugnant to the civilization of this age. In earlier times, skill in that art was esteemed. Had Morrissey lived in the heroic age of Greece, his personal qualities would have made him a rival of Theseus and Hercules. Among the games admiringly described by the old poets, prize-fighting holds a high place, although the mutilation attending it was more hideous than in modern times, by the hands being armed with a hard, heavy cestus. We form the taste of our youth by the study of Virgil, although that noble and refined poet compels them to admire the contest of this kind which he paints in one book of the "Æneid." The celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, Methodist divine as he was, makes, in his commentary on one of the epistles, a long quotation from Dryden's translation of that prize-fight, to illustrate an allusion made by the Apostle Paul, and he does not conceal the enthusiasm with which he enters into the description. That we hold such practices in horror when presented to our eyes, proves that we have advanced in civilization; but the admiration our most cultivated minds feel for them when depicted in classic pages, proves that, with all their brutality, they had a redeeming element of manliness.

Even in recent times, sports of this character have had famous advocates. Windham, the intimate friend of Burke, a conspicuous member of Dr. Johnson's club, a fastidious classical scholar, described by Brougham as possessing wit equal to Sheridan's in brilliancy, and infinitely surpassing it in refinement, described by Canning as the most insinuating speaker ever heard in the House of Commons, described by Macauley as the finest gentleman of the age—this most accomplished person, in his celebrated speech in defense of bull-baiting, takes occasion to express himself on the subject of boxing, which he regarded as an exercise well calculated to bring out the hardy qualities of the lower classes, and form them to a love of manliness and fair-play. Cobbett, whose admirable English Mr. Greeley might envy, undertook to prove that the best elements of English character, especially the qualities which made the English common soldiers the best in the world, resulted from their addiction to this mode of settling private quarrels. There is probably some tinge of truth in such representations; but they attempt to keep alive in this age practices which are destined to recede more and more into the glimmering past.

We are not so sanguine as some amiable enthusiasts who look forward to a period when war also shall be loathed as inconsistent with Christian civilization. The passionate admiration of mankind for great soldiers is probably an ineradicable instinct of the human heart. Even women, who lead in all the softer influences of civilization, admire soldiers above every other class of men. And yet soldier-like qualities are but a development in a different direction of the same elements of hardihood, endurance, and superiority to fear and pain, which make the accomplished boxer or prize-fighter. They are differently fashioned coats from the same cloth. The fame of letters pales before that of arms. The most ignorant laborer has heard of Alexander, but scarcely one in a million of them ever heard of Aristotle, his contemporary. Napoleon is a household word; but how few know or care for La Place? Within the recollection of all who are now active in politics, we have elected four Presidents on the score of their military services, while the greatest statesmen of the period never could attain that honor. We have a great crop of office-seekers now whose aspirations rest solely on the public admiration of soldiership. Mr. Morrissey has similar qualities, differently developed: and perhaps it is not strange that in an age which is surrendering itself to pay its most splendid tributes to brute force, he should aspire to take his place with the rest.

Mr. Greeley, for aught we can see, is as open to criticism as a candidate for Congress as Mr. Morrissey himself. And the objection to both is precisely the same, that they have both, at some point in their lives, given their personal influence to uphold barbarism in an age of civilization. Each has done this in a different way, corresponding to the different turn of his character. We do not know that the knock-down method of editing a newspaper is a whit more civilized than the knock-down method of disposing of a rival pugilist. Bandying the lie is certainly more out of keeping with the manners of a gentleman than using honest fists. The coarseness, the ribaldry, the slang, the calling nicknames, the attacks on reputation, which have for twenty-five years prevailed in the *Tribune*, are as repulsive and disgusting to a truly civilized community as the hard blows dealt in the prize-ring.

A bloody nose is a great deal easier to bear than a coarse attack on reputation. The editorial maulings which Mr. Greeley has given such men as Fennimore Cooper and Edward Everett are quite as shocking as the pummellings given by Mr. Morrissey before he relinquished prize-fighting. One of Mr. Greeley's eulogists—Mr. Parton, in his life of him—praises him in these terms:—"But the *Tribune* was a live paper. FIGHT was the word with it from the start; FIGHT has been the word ever since; FIGHT is the word to this day."

Mr. Greeley has, during some parts of his life, borne more resemblance to Diogenes, the philosopher, than to a member of a modern civilized community. A man's dress and personal manners are seldom fair topics of public criticism. But when he thrusts them upon notice by studied oddity, when he makes them a trap to catch the gaze of the multitude, he has no reason to complain that they attract notice. We will not copy grotesque descriptions out of Mr. Parton's book, for we prefer to slide over such a topic without going into details. If Mr. Greeley intends his singularities as a protest against the dandyism, effeminancy, puppyism, and exquisitism of brainless fops who live only to show themselves, the protest might be made in a better form than one which tends to make brains a laughing-stock by exhibiting in their possessor a dandyism brushed against the nap.

Dandyism is, perhaps, as contemptible as broken jaws and bloody noses are disgusting. Civilization, as well as barbarism, has its excesses. Foppery in dress is the abuse, by people of small intellect, of the good taste and refinement which prevail in cultivated communities, and which, being good in themselves, educate the artisan class by improving and rewarding their skill. It a man chooses to go back for his garb to the simplicity of ruder times, nobody can question his right; but is he the fittest person to bring against others charges which merely show that they have been addicted to practices not in harmony with the spirit of a refined period?

Mr. Morrissey long ago gave up the practice of pugilism, and probably disapproves it as strongly to-day as Mr. Greeley himself. We understand that those who know him intimately regard him as a man of courageous sincerity, who scorns meanness, whose word is as good as his bond, and whose impulses are manly and generous. This is the fair side of his character. We no more hesitate to give him credit for it, believing it to be true, than we do to express our disapproval of the barbarous pummellings which he mutually gave and received in years gone by, and which betokened a mistaken pride of character and misdirected powers of endurance. When a man is honestly striving upward, we are willing he should have fair play; and if a life that is forsaken cannot yet be forgotten, let the balance be fairly struck between a barbarism which was accompanied with no meanness, and the redeeming qualities engrafted on a courageous character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B. —I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 mwsim

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *for par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 314 South DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1866.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the work on our New Orleans steamship "Star of the Union" not being completed, we are compelled to detain her until TUESDAY, November 6, at 4 P. M., at which time she will positively sail.

Freight received until noon of sailing day.

For freight or passage, apply to
11 2 3t WILLIAM L. JAMES, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 11 o'clock P. M.
10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION was the unflinching friend of the colored people during their bitter slavery, and now it supports among them three hundred Christian teachers, who benefit these poor freedmen in ways too numerous to mention. We ask our readers to aid in its noble work, through its Agent, Mr. CORLISS, who is now canvassing in our city for this Association. 10 30 6t

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
11 15 New York City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Recuperating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEDFORD STREET MISSION—DONATIONS paid to Rev. J. D. LONG, Missionary, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, and JAMES H. BRYSON, Treasurer, No. 8 S. SIXTH street.

Acknowledgment of donations received by the Treasurer for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission since June 14, 1866, to October 25 1866:—

"Press" office	2 00	Waterman, Son & Co.	5 00
D. McCarter	10 00	Cope	5 00
E. S. Yard	2 00	H. Geiger & Co.	5 00
E. J. Yard	2 00	Anna T. Long	5 00
Mr. Alcorn	25	Cash	1 00
J. B. Young	2 00	Dr. Wurshbart	2 00
Lycoming society	4 00	Royal & Royer	5 00
S. W. Conley	5 00	W. B. & Co.	2 00
James E. Rhoads	5 00	Public Collections	89
Justice, Bateman & Co	5 00	Joseph Reigel & H. S. Fister	25 00
D. P. Cubery	1 00		
E. A. Smith	5 00	Watson & Jenney	4 00
H. Volkmar	5 00	Drexel & Co.	10 00
T. B. Saunders	1 00	E.	10 00
Miss S. C. V. Stevens, (for Maldeen)	25 00	Tyson & Co.	2 00
William Still	10 00	Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company	5 00
William Russell	5 00	James Welsh	5 00
Rev. A. Cathers	1 00	Alexander Cattell	10 00
Church collection	1 82	G. W.	1 00
Rev. B. Heritage	10 00	J. B. Myers & Co.	10 00
S. B.	5 00	Goldman & McQuinn	2 00
J. L.	2 00	James B. Bryson	85 25
J. Cooke	20 00	Theodore Bliss	25 00
S. E. & T. W. Merrihew	2 00	C. T.	5 00
Hartwell Shade	1 00	Thomas Hall & Co.	1 car load of coal
D. M. Karcher	5 00	Buck Mountain Coal Co.	1 car coal.
Charles Frentzel	2 00		
R. C. Walborn	5 00	Honey Brook Coal Co.	1 car coal.
Cash	1 00		
C. Shoemaker	1 00	Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	1 car coal.
S. S. White	25 00		
Mr. Parker	50	P. Hofa	5 00
William Southwood	1 00	W. J. Mann	1 00
George Milliken	20 00	H. W. K.	1 00
D. A. Lequens, agent	27 30	Gladding & Son	5 00
A. Whilden & Son	5 00	George N. Townsend	5 00
Chas. Macgregor & Co	1 00	R. Dixon	2 00
S. V. Scott & Co.	5 00	Mr. Mansfield	1 00
Edmund J. Yard	6 00	A. W. Rand	137 50
D. H. Bowen	16 00	W. S. Brown	5 00
H. H. Mears & Son	5 00	W. Brotherhead	2 50
Burns & Mellor	5 00	Richard R. Campion	5 00
Davis, Piss & Bains	5 00	Bridesburg Bedford Association Society	3 25
C. Hunt & Sons (6 doz. primers)	2 70	Daniel Shackara	5 00
Miss P. A., Boston	5 00	John Major	1 00
Cash	1 00	Cox, Waldeman & Cox	30 00
B. & N.	2 0	Miss Jane Lang	2 00
Phares & Hackett	5 00	Public Collection	1 09
Wanel, Kline & Co.	5 00		11

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANNER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, November 13, at 12 o'clock M.

At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.

SAMUEL A. JACKSON,
10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.

All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.

Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.

Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 75.

Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.

French Merinoes and Delaines.

French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.

Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN, by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS' No. 922 PINE STREET, No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels, in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.

One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 31c.

One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.

One case Canton Flannel, 37½ cents, worth 40c.

Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, to $3.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1·25, to $3.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored.

All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6 $6·75, $7, etc.

Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2 85, worth $3·50.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Large assortment, cheap.

25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin.

All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.

All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, $1 12.

All-wool Delaines.

Handsome Plaid Poplins.

American Delaines and Calicoes.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash.

Hosiery, Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

ANNOUNCE A GENERAL

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Large purchases at the late AUCTION SALES, where Goods of late importation have been greatly SACRIFICED, enable us to offer great inducements to BUYERS, and afford us the opportunity of making such a

REDUCTION OF PRICES

AS WILL EFFECT RAPID SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

11 2 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—
PARIS POPLINS,
BIARRITZ,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAISSE CLOTHS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
ALPACAS,
FRENCH MERINOES.

All the above have been bought at the late auction sales, and are sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 2 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES.—
From late Auction Sales
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·12.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·25.
FINER GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 2 3t Above Willow.

PARIS POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES.—
PRICES REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 2 3t Above Willow.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

9 22 wmsim

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Nubia Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.

In fact, our present stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERFECT in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $5 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Tan Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-4 Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1 21 Market street. 10 27

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 299 DUANE Street, New York.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 9 10

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fanlins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 107 JONES' Alley

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN,

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),

IN GREAT VARIETY OF

MATERIAL AND DESIGN

ALSO

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

(OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,)

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
AND
No 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 3 12t rp

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO

SHADES

BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

10 10 wfm3m5 PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.
40 *IN. PLAINS*,
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 5 mwsim No. 819 ARCH Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. (10 2 3m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN THE CHAMPION HOMICIDE CASE—THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.—On the closing of the evidence in the case, Mr. McMichael summed up for the Commonwealth. He commenced with the reviewal of the evidence, referring to that of Detective Lamon and others, and claimed that the fact of the death had been established in two ways, by Mrs. Tyson and Kate Gibbs, and also by Lida Hicks and Kate Gibbs, who saw the body at the Station House. The manner in which the body lay wrapped up in the sheet, and no weapon being found in the room, precluded the idea of suicide, and showed conclusively it was a murder. It might be argued that this house having three entrances, some one else might have entered it and committed the murder. It had been shown, however, that the entrances were habitually closed, and on this day that they were locked.

There were no children about this house to run in and out at will, nor was it a place where men and women could go in of their own accord, for all had to be admitted. The prisoner was identified as the man who went into the house with the woman, and as the man who came out of the room saying she was asleep, and not to disturb her until he came back. He had already arranged his escape, by the provisions he made in darkening the room, and wrapping the woman up in a sheet, upon which no blood could have been seen. It any one should have looked in the room, it would have been supposed that the woman was asleep, as Champion had said, and had made careful and studied preparations to corroborate the statement. There was no other man in the house during the interval of time that elapsed from the prisoner's going away to the discovery of the murder. No other man could have committed this murder, and none did the crime but Newton Champion. Look at the daily life of the prisoner, and the idea is sustained and corroborated. He was acquainted with her, lived with her in a familiar way, a great personal intimacy existing between them. No man was more liable to have been suspected of the murder of Mary Carney than the prisoner, as the whole surroundings point to him—one witness testifying to his having attempted to take her life, and another to his threatening to do so. After referring to the law, Mr. McMichael said there was no doubt the prisoner took the woman to the house with a settled purpose to kill her. If, however, he did not, and went with her and had the talk he spoke of to one of the witnesses, and then she refused to listen to his desires, and he made up his mind to and did kill her, it was as much murder of the first degree as though he had sharpened a knife before he took her to the house, with the intention of killing her. The evidence for the defense was referred to by the speaker, who said there was not a single fact elicited but what showed the prisoner to be a perfectly sane, reasoning creature, and one who should be held accountable by the great law which he had set at defiance. There was some evidence to show that the father of the prisoner had been insane on one occasion, but that for years subsequently he was a boiler-maker at a United States navy yard, and at such places competent men are always employed. The Commonwealth did not admit that any evidence of the prisoner's insanity had been shown except in the delirium of sickness. His walking the deck of the ship and quoting poetry was no evidence of insanity, and on board United States ships no man suspected of insanity would be permitted to be about boilers, when the lives of the ship's crew might be jeopardized. The prisoner's conduct at his house when the murder was committed, and at the time of his arrest, and since he has been in prison, refuted the idea of his being insane. He concluded by urging the jury to discharge their duty, and hold the prisoner responsible for the act he had committed while in a sound state of mind.

Mr. Burden followed for the prisoner, saying he was satisfied that neither public sentiment nor public clamor would have any effect on the minds of the jury. He referred to the evidence of the crew of the *Pawnee*, one of whom said he had never seen the prisoner asleep, and another that the prisoner went by the name of Crazy Champion. There was certainly some reason for this wakefulness and nickname, and the men on board that ship were better capable of judging of the insanity of the prisoner than any doctors, for any one could put out a sign and practise medicine without having graduated at a college. He cited from a medical work to show that an eminent professor had given it as his opinion that the evidence of medical men was too much relied upon in cases where other persons could as well and better testify as to the condition of a person. It had been proved very satisfactorily that the father and sister of the prisoner were insane, and that the prisoner had been frequently taken home insensible, and was subject to fits. The prisoner had evidently been closely watched in prison, and Mr. Grubb seemed to have committed his evidence to memory, and if Dr. Smith had been asked by an outside patient for medicine he would have prescribed instantly. It was fair to presume that Dr. Wood had an eye similar to those of other human beings, and he could not consequently tell whether it was blood or not he saw on the prisoner's shirt, as it required a microscope to ascertain the fact. The counsel for the prisoner were unable to explain his whereabouts on the day of the murder, but supposed he was roaming around with these women half-crazy. The plea of insanity had been put in because it was believed by counsel. The Commonwealth had not shown with what kind of a weapon the murder was committed, and as to the statement that persons could not get into the house where the body was found, it was well known that any one who had money could enter such places. The jury were asked to recollect that, in the event of their acquitting the prisoner, it did not turn him loose, but the Court had the power of restraining him.

Mr. Joseph S. Brewster followed for the prisoner, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Court took a recess.

On the reassembling of the Court, District Attorney Mann closed the case for the Commonwealth, and Judge Allison charged the jury, reviewing the evidence with great patience and clearness. He told them that it was not enough to show that the prisoner inherited insanity, was of weak intellect, or partially insane. They must find that at the time the act was perpetrated the prisoner was an insane man, not having a proper control of his actions, and that his reason was dethroned so as to render him unconscious of the nature of the act and of the act itself. He said there was no use of speaking of manslaughter, as there was no evidence of an encounter or struggle, neither could it be inferred that nothing more than great bodily harm was intended to be inflicted.

He added that as the witnesses must detail all their knowledge respecting the prisoner's acts and conduct, which were claimed to originate in an insane condition of the mind, before they could give their opinion as to his sanity or insanity, the jury could judge of the value of their opinions from the grounds thus laid by the witnesses. He remarked that insanity was transmissible, but it might develop itself in a different way in a child from the way in which it exhibited itself in the parent.

At five minutes of 6 o'clock, the bill of indictment was handed to the jury, and they left the court, returning in a few minutes. As the clock was striking six, the Clerk asked the jury how they found the prisoner. The foreman responded, "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and on being polled each member of the jury responded to the verdict as pronounced by their foreman.

At the time the jury came in the prisoner was leaning on the rail of the dock, and continued gazing around without looking at the jury. He soon after left the court-room eating an apple.

REPAPERING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The cold, cheerless, inappropriate wall paper which has been such an eye-sore at the Academy of Music for a couple of months past, has been removed, and its place supplied by a handsome crimson paper of great brilliancy, and decidedly in keeping with the decorations generally. Between 6 o'clock on Friday morning and 5 in the afternoon, the whole auditorium of the Academy was repapered. The delay was owing solely to the time necessarily consumed in manufacturing the paper of the proper color. It is an unqualified success, and the building never presented a handsomer appearance. The surprise of those who had been at the opera on Thursday evening and found the transformation completed in less than twenty-four hours, was as great as it was pleasant. The Academy is restored to all its original elegance, and the directors deserve thanks for their prompt attention to the taste of the public.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.—A clothing house of this city, having made inquiries of the Treasury Department relative to the revenue tax on clothing, received the following answer, which will be found of interest to persons engaged in the tailoring business:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, October 30, 1866.—Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 26th instant, relative to the liabilities of tailors, has been received. In reply I have to say that under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, the tax on clothing, etc., was six per cent. ad valorem. And a tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, whose products, including materials, did not exceed $1000, was exempt from duty. Under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, the tax is two per cent., and a tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, whose work, exclusive of material, does not exceed $1000 per annum, is exempt from duty. When the work exceeds in value annually $1000, the party manufacturing to order, as above, can have no claim to the exemption under section ninety-four, but is liable to a tax of two per cent. ad valorem on the entire amount of his manufactures, unless he may be entitled to the exemptions under the provisions of section ninety-three of said act. The tax on clothing is in all cases on the entire value of the same, including material, labor, and profits, and not on the *increased value* given to the materials by making, or, in other words, *on labor alone*. This is the case when a tailor makes clothing from materials furnished him by his customer, as well as when he furnishes the materials himself. In this case he has the right to charge the tax to the customer furnishing the material.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

THE CHOLERA MORTALITY.—During the past week twenty-four cases of cholera were reported at the Board of Health Office. The records of the Registrar's Office show that during the same period there were forty-one deaths from cholera in the city. Of that number thirty-eight were adults and three children, twenty-five were males and sixteen females. Several of the deaths reported were from cases of the previous week, which accounts for the discrepancy between the number of cases reported and the deaths.

The number of deaths from cholera in each Ward was as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	4	Sixteenth	2
Second	2	Seventeenth	1
Fourth	2	Eighteenth	3
Seventh	2	Nineteenth	7
Eighth	1	Twentieth	6
Ninth	1	Twenty-third	4
Tenth	1	Twenty-fourth	1
Twelfth	2		
Fourteenth	2	Total	41

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The annual course of lectures before the Franklin Institute will begin to-morrow evening, at the hall of the Institute, Seventh street, above Chesnut. Professor Henry Morton will open the course by a series of lectures on chemistry and light, the first being given to-morrow evening, and the others on every Tuesday evening thereafter, until the course of four lectures is completed. In December and January, Dr. Lemuel J. Deal will give seven lectures upon pneumatic cnemistry; and in February, Professor A. R. Leeds three lectures upon the chemistry of the metals. Professor Henry Morton will close the course by a series of eight lectures upon the first principles of mechanics. The Institute also contemplates a series of lectures upon subjects similar to those named, and to be illustrated by experiments, at the Academy of Music. This highly interesting and instructive series, to be delivered by thoroughly competent lecturers, will give to our citizens an opportunity rarely afforded for both amusement and instruction.

OUR FIREMEN.—A truck, hose carriage, etc., are now being built in this city for a new fire company in the town of Ashland, Schuylkill county.

The members of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company of this city will visit Lancaster early next month, for the purpose of delivering to the Empire Company of that city a new truck made in New York.

The new steam fire engine built in this city for Franklin, Pa., will be tried this week, prior to being shipped. A new hose carriage, painted green and striped with gold, will be sent with the steamer.

The Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., are expected to visit this city in a short time. They will be the guests of the Perseverance Hose Company.

The Columbia Hose Company have just expended a considerable sum in extending their hose house, and introducing all the modern improvements.

The Hope Engine Company have housed a new carriage. It is tastefully painted, the prevailing color being straw, striped with carmine.

The Fire Association are now paying their annual visit to the houses of the companies connected with the Association.

—D. Appleton & Co., of New York, have in preparation "History of Ulysses S. Grant, and His Relations to the War of the Rebellion," by Adam Badeau, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to the General-in Chief. They have also nearly ready the following books of the German writer of historical romances, Mrs. L. Muhlbach:—"Berlin and Sans Souci," "Frederick the Great and His Relations," "The Merchant of Berlin," "Louisa of Prussia," "Joseph the Second and his Court," "Napoleon in Germany," "Frederick the Great in Bohemia."

—Messrs. Thiers, Guizot, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Consin, George Sand, and other illustrious writers are actually engaged in writing a book upon Paris, to which each of them are to contribute a chapter. The book will appear at the French Exposition as a fresh monument of French genius and talent.

—A gentleman was complaining that it cost him $10 every day he went to church, as he only attended five times a year, and his pew tax was $50 per annum. "Why don't you go oftener," asked a religious broker, "and reduce the average?" That was a poser.

—Mr. Wilmer McLean advertises for sale the house in which General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court House.

—Hyrtl, the greatest anatomist of the age, says he can distinguish in a dark room, by one stroke of the scalp, the brain of the inebriate from that of the man who had lived soberly.

—Horace E. Scudder, the author of "Dream Children," will be the editor of the new magazine for little folks projected by Hurd & Houghton.

—William W. Story, the American sculptor has published in London a new work entitled "The Proportions of the Human Form."

—Some people see cause for a laugh in the fact that Florence Marryatt has dedicated her last novel, entitled "Too Good for Him," to her husband.

—Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting and runaway Postmaster of New York, left Mexico on the 8th ult. for the United States, and arrived at New Orleans last week.

—In St. Louis, "Jeff. Davis cocktails," and "Stonewall Jackson slings," are very popular with Andrew Johnson's friends.

—A Portlander, whose fourteen stores were destroyed by the late fire, has rebuilt eleven of them.

—A new after-dinner *liqueur* is in vogue in Paris, called the "Liqueur Imperatrice."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, November 5,
FIFTH NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in
DION BOUCICAULT'S VERSION
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
pronounced by the
ENTIRE PRESS OF THE CITY
to be the most perfect performance ever given here.
To conclude with the latest London farce, entitled
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.
In active preparation, Dion Boucicault's new sensational drama of
THE PARISH CLERK,
OR, THE HEIR OF THORPDEAN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES
Business Manager.....J. C. McCORMICK
ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
STUART ROBSON. STUART ROBSON.
STUART ROBSON. STUART ROBSON.
MONDAY EVENING, November 5, the comedy of the
POOR GENILEMAN.
Dr. Ollapod.....STUART ROBSON
To be followed by
CAMILLE.
Camille.....STUART ROBSON
And the new farce called
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE.
Timothy Spangle.....STUART ROBSON
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....30 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½
NINETEENTH NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great character of the
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
MONDAY EVENING, November 5,
Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Produced with a strong cast, and every attention to scenery and costume.
EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....CARDINAL RICHELIEU
De Barsdas.....Mr. Barton Hill
Tuesday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
FUN IN ABUNDANCE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE YOUNG ARTIST,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in two of his
CELEBRATED SPECIALTIES.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), November 5,
Brougham's fine drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
Concluding with the comic drama of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy.....DAN BRYANT
WITH A SONG AND JIG.
Friday—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT
KATE FISHER AND EL NINO EDDIE.
THIS EVENING,
LOCHINVAR AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. 11 5 3t

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No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth,
Now open with a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are Lewis Notch and Valley in the White Mountains, and Bensell's Autumn in the Alleghenies
10 31 6t McCLEES & McCANN.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or call as a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THE FOLLOWING Exhibition Programme will be offered to the public for the benefit of Mr. S. D. Sager, Lessee,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
November 5, commencing at 2½ P. M. Good day and track. Purse and stakes of $500. Mile heats, best three in five to harness.
John Lovett enters b. h. Trenton ne S. A Douglass.
William Doble enters b. m. Strathmere.
B. Daly enters b. h Dan.
Between the three first heats the celebrated horse Dexter will exhibit his unapproachable fast time under the saddle, ridden by Mr. Budd Doble.
Members are respectfully requested to waive the privilege of introducing a friend without pay on this occasion.
Tickets $1 each, may be obtained at Office No. 144 S. Fourth street; Risley's Continental Hotel; Girard House, Merchant's Hotel, Van Osten's, Turner's, Petted's, and Penistan's Hotels. 11 2 3t

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300 pages, $1·50.
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500 pages, $2·00.
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1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
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AND
No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

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GRAND OPENING
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.
This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,
With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.
J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mwflm Above Market, East Side.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT ST.
BONNETS AND HATS,
LATEST STYLES.
EVERY VARIETY OF
BONNET MATERIALS
AND
TRIMMINGS.
10 1 2m rp

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

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THE NEW FALL STYLES
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J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,
NOW
UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED
BY OUR
FASHION MAGAZINES
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THIS IMPROVED
DUPLEX SKIRT
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GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety
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Warranted best makes only.
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In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.
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IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
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The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to
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Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
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NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
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From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
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Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
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THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,
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Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
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Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
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DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

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Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866.

Baltimore.

THE plot of the returned Confederates and Governor Swann to place the State of Maryland under the control of the Rebels, to the eternal distranchisement of all the loyal population, appears to have utterly failed. On Saturday we feared lest, by some of the wily schemes of reckless partisans, the power of the Unionists might be broken, and difficulties in reference to the elections occur. Advices which come to hand to day, however, are much more cheering, and seem to afford us ground for hope that all the plottings of the traitors have been defeated. They have checked us, but we have checkmated them. They sought only to secure an indecent installation into their offices of the bogus Commissioners. They were unwilling to have the matter tested by the forms of law, because that would involve a delay; and their counsel boldly told the Governor that, unless he acted promptly, it would be too late to affect the election.

But the force of law has been triumphant. The courts, which they sought to avoid, have, at the instigation and on the application of the regular Police Commissioners, caused the arrest of the so-called officers and of the Sheriff, and all yesterday they had the satisfaction of ruminating in jail on the uncertainty of human affairs.

The first act of the drama here closes. The intervention of the Sabbath has caused a further delay of twenty-four hours, and this morning the curtain again rises. What will be the probable arrangement of the play? It seems likely that during the morning Messrs. Young and Valliant will be released on a writ of habeas corpus, or at least such a writ will probably be granted. The law allows the Warden of the jail three days to produce the bodies of the prisoners in Court. Whether the Warden will act the part of a loyal man, or whether he will be influenced by the Rebel rulers, we do not know. If he takes his three days, the new Commissioners will peacefully remain out of sight and danger until Wednesday, when they can come out without injury to themselves or the Union cause. If, however, the Jail Warden at once brings them before the Court, the case will be argued by the contending counsel. This discussion, involving as it does some of the nicest points of law, and requiring reference to precedent over precedent, would certainly occupy at least two days, in which case the result will be the same, and the election will be ours. We cannot see, therefore, how we can possibly be defeated in the contest.

One account tells us that the bogus officers are making the jail their headquarters, and have appointed policemen and judges, and will have a separate election from the regular one prescribed by law. Well, if they do, their cause is then just the same. In the House of Representatives Hon. Edward McPherson, the Clerk, will undoubtedly recognize only such as have the old Commissioners' certificate, and the House will undoubtedly sustain him; while in the State Legislature the Clerk is Republican, and will place the radical members on the original roll, and the House and Senate will thus be Republican, and will retain them there.

The fear of military interference seems to be gradually growing less. The law on the subject is so plain that we are surprised that the question was ever tested. The Constitution gives the President power to furnish troops on application of the Governor of a State, only when the Legislature cannot be convened. If it can be convened, then the Legislature must ask for the troops. That is the express law. Now, no one will deny that in a small State like Maryland the Legislature could not be convened in forty-eight hours. When such is the case, the Executive has no right to send troops unless the demand comes from the Legislature. We do not anticipate at present any interference, or, in fact, any serious difficulty. The bogus officers have not time to make their necessary preparations. We have met the enemy, and again defeated them. If we can but hold firmly to our rights until after Tuesday, a complete revolution will be effected, loyalty will be triumphant, and treason in the State of Maryland made odious indeed.

A Great Question for the Future.

THE progress of our country towards the realization of a true democracy is too rapid and continuous to escape the attention of all thoughtful observers. We presume there are very few intelligent persons who do not perceive that universal suffrage is a mere question of time—and that, too, of no very distant time. The whole tendency of public thought and sentiment is in that direction. Local and temporary causes may serve to hold back the movement a little in some quarters, but the general drift of public opinion cannot be mistaken. We have entered upon the grand experiment of self-government by the people, and we are going to make it a complete and thorough one. If it fails, it will be a failure on a grand scale.

Without discussing whether this experiment is a wise one or not—whether its risks are not very dangerous, whether, in short, pure democracy be not incapable of actual and successful operation in so great a theatre of action—we assume that the effort *will* be made, that the tendency of the times cannot be arrested, and that universal suffrage is our "manifest destiny," if anything is. The single question that remains to the patriot and philanthropist is, How best to meet a condition of affairs which we see to be inevitable? How propose the people to safely and wisely wield the power which they are so rapidly and fully assuming?

All history, as well as all sound philosophy, teaches that there is no sovereign virtue for the Leading of the nations in any specific form of government. Universal suffrage will not make men universally wise or good. Laws may restrain vice, but they cannot *create* virtue. The most that republican institutions can do is to remove every obstacle out of the way, and leave the community to the unhindered development of its essential character. To confer self-government upon a people does not prove that they are fit to exercise it, or will be able to do it. Indeed, the whole philosophy of self-government presupposes a certain degree of intelligence and virtue on the part of the people.

The simple question, then, that looms up in our own country is, Can we make the great body of the people sufficiently wise and good to be safely entrusted with complete self-government? We have determined to make the whole people participate in the political power of the nation. Now, can we make them do it intelligently and for the public good?

These questions bring up the whole subject of moral and intellectual education for the people. We cannot in the limits of an ordinary article go into the details of this subject, but we have indicated the *direction* which our labors must take. It is of no avail to attempt to stem the tide which sweeps onward towards universal political equality in our country. It is bound to come, and that, too, at no distant day. The practical question is, Can we educate, elevate, and Christianize the masses sufficiently to make this great experiment a success? If we can do so—and we have everything to encourage us—it will be one of the noblest works ever achieved by human effort. If we cannot, it will require no prophetic pen to point out the sure and swift fate of the nation. The experiment involves a magnificent success or a disastrous failure.

Progress in Indiana.

THE system of slavery, while it existed, cast a baleful influence far beyond its own immediate limits. We felt it here at the North in every department of society. It dominated in our politics, it ruled more or less completely in our churches, it left its impress upon our laws and in our Constitutions. Notable examples of this were seen, especially in some of our Western States, in what were popularly known as "black laws," the object of which was to prevent the settlement of colored persons within their limits. In Indiana this sentiment found expression in a constitutional provision, which has remained down to the present day. Directly violative of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States as their "black laws" were, they still remained a disgraceful monument of their pro slavery prejudice and proscription, until the downfall of slavery itself introduced a new and better era.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided, unanimously, that the 'black law' features of its Constitution and laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore "null and void." We believe that this was the last State in which this infamous scheme still had a foothold. Its overthrow is a gratifying evidence of the progress of sound and enlightened principles. Indiana was originally largely settled by emigrants from the slave States, poor whites, who, although themselves the victims of the slave power, were yet its unconscious instruments and agents, through their ignorant and brutal prejudice against the inoffensive blacks. This old element of the population has mainly passed away. Their children are better educated and more liberal. The later emigrants have been almost exclusively from the free States. Indiana has thus been redeemed, and has become one of our most thorough and reliable Republican States. Her Colfaxes, her Julians, her Lanes, and her Mortons have done a great work in rectifying and remoulding the sentiments of her people. They have now the happiness of seeing a judicial decision which sweeps away almost the last vestige of the pro-slavery era from the Constitution and laws of their State.

FREE SPEECH.—The Democratic party has always been abusing the Administration during the war for interfering with free speech. They denounced the audience which refused to let the President speak on his tour to Chicago. They have always called our party usurpers, and the like, on that account. To-day, however, they have changed their tune. They glory in their success in preventing General B. F. Butler speaking in New York. The *World* to-day thus descants on the proceedings:—

"Scratch a Russian," said the Marquis de Custine, "and you will find a Tartar." Hit Butler, LL.D., in the pit of the stomach with a sour apple, and you will hear from Butler, the defender of Lowell drabs and pimps, the pilfering bully of Norfolk. In its main outlines the scene of Saturday in the Park was a screaming farce, in which it ill became a would-be Czar to figure. But it has a serious side, also worth considering, for it ought to bring home to the minds of men who, like Horace Greeley and Andrew Curtin, aspire to be respectable in private life, the infinite scandal of public association with and political indorsement of men whose baseness and corruption are matters now of history.

Liquor Consumed.—The Revenue Commissioners estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors, are annually consumed in this country, costing $500,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at $47,727,276 annually.

Returned to his Home.

We clip the following from the *Daily Wisconsin*:—

"Hon. William D. Kelley left this city for Philadelphia this morning. This is Judge Kelley's first visit to Milwaukee. His visit was brief, but during his sojourn here he was called upon by those earnest men who everywhere recognize him as one of the truest, noblest, and ablest champions of genuine liberty and justice that there are in our broad land. Judge Kelley will make his mark wherever he moves. He is fortunately possessed of the most winsome and electrical manners. You feel drawn to him so soon as you look upon his face and hear his voice. Wherever he has been in the West he has been received with an enthusiasm which proves that he has already acquired a national fame. Judge Kelley is still in the prime of life, and has reason to look forward to a useful and distinguished future. He began life as one of the working men of the land, and now few men are more widely honored and respected than he. We may truly say, he is the founder of his own nobility. Probably there is no man in Pennsylvania whom the Copperheads more detest, simply because he never fails to confront them, in whatever guise they may appear, yet no man is more loved by the workingmen of Philadelphia."

Funeral of Senator Wright.

The funeral of the deceased Senator took place on Saturday afternoon, at Newark. The large number of persons who assembled to witness the last ceremonies paid to the dead, testified by their attendance, including, as it did, representatives of all parties, the respect which was felt for him as a man and a statesman. Prayers were read at the late residence of the deceased, No. 8 Park place, after which the remains, accompanied by the pall-bearers, relatives, friends, and physicians, were borne to the church, where they were received by the following clergymen:—Rev. Mr. Maybin, rector; Rev. Messrs. Hodges, of Grace Church; Smith, of St. Paul's; Muir Smith, of Trinity; Stansbury, of Christ Church; and Shackleford, of New York. The procession then moved up the central aisle, the opening sentences of the Episcopal burial service being recited by Rev. Mr. Maybin. The clergy and choir sung the anthem from the Thirty-ninth and Ninetieth Psalms. The lesson from 1 Corinthians, xv. 20, was then read by Rev. Muir Smith, after which the choir sang the One-Hundred and Eighty-eighth Hymn. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Shackleford, in the course of which he dwelt particularly on the benevolent character and large-minded charity of the deceased statesman. The coffin was very plain, being covered with black cloth with silver bindings, and a plate of the same metal, with the name and age of the deceased. A temporary wreath of white flowers was placed upon the lid. The remains were deposited in the family vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Governor Marcus L. Ward, Edwin A. Stevens, Joseph A. Halsey, Beach Vanderpool, Joseph P. Bradley, J. C. Garthwaite, J. H. Stephens, M. Hitchcock, Edwin Van Antwerp, Wm. S. Faitoute, and ex-Chancellor Williamson.

Fashions at Biarritz.

"The toilettes at Biarritz," says a writer in the London *Queen*, "are most magnificent and more than usually eccentric this season. The Empress has worn two different styles of dress during the past week, and both of them deserve a special description. The first is a wide Sultane dress with wide lilac stripes on it, and the skirt opens at each side over a lilac silk petticoat. The Sultane skirt is gored so effectually that there is not a single pleat at the waist, and it is trimmed round the lower part with three cross-cut bands of lilac silk, bordered with lilac fringe, beaded with crystal.

The body is composed entirely of lilac silk. It has wide flat pleats both at the front and back, and the pleats are covered with an insertion of binche guipure. A small Watteau hat, with a wreath of lilac flowers around it, completes the toilette. The second is a white muslin dress worn over a light, bright blue silk petticoat; the skirt is ornamented with large arabesque of rich binche guipure, and at the extreme edge there are imbricated vandykes, likewise of binche guipure (by imbricated I mean that the vandykes overlap each other like the slates on a roof); a small satin rouleau of the same shade of blue as the petticoat forms a heading to the vandykes. The bodice is trimmed with a berthe of binche guipure arranged in vandyke to match the skirt, and lined with blue silk; the sleeves are ornamented at the epaulettes and cuffs to correspond, likewise the ends of the blue sash, which is tied at the back. These imbricated scollops and vandykes are used for ornamenting a variety of costumes; the youthful Marchioness d'And— wore, a few days ago, the costume of silver grey poplin over a green silk petticoat; the shade was that called in France 'Spring green;' the petticoat was trimmed with imbricated scollops of grey poplin, piped with green silk, and headed with a cross-cut band of green silk, studded with conical jet buttons. The skirt was, on the contrary, ornamented with green scollops, piped with grey, and they were arranged in longitudinal, and not in latitudinal lines, as on the petticoat. A grey poplin *peplum*, fitting the figure closely, bordered with similar scollops to those on the skirt; cross-cut bands studded with jet buttons on the epaulettes and cuffs of the sleeves. A pale grey felt hat with a low crown, the brim bordered with green velvet, and the front ornamented with a black wing, completed this toilette. A young Spanish lady, a friend of the Marchioness, wore a costume in the same style, in black silk, and silk the color of straw; the cross-cut bands being further ornamented with small straw bell-buttons."

The Census of the District of Columbia.

By request of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been collecting data to ascertain the taxable population of the District of Columbia for the present year. They have just completed their labors, and the following interesting results have been obtained:—The entire number of dwelling-houses in the District is ascertained by actual count to be 18,022. The entire population of the District is set down at 122,867, divided as follows—Washington, 102,612; Georgetown, 14,632; County, 5623. Total, 122,867.

It will be seen that the population of the District cities has not fallen off since the close of the war to the extent generally supposed. The fact that there is scarcely a vacant dwelling in the city bears testimony in the same direction. As this is the slack season, during the Congressional recess, the above may be put down as permanent population, or as nearly so as a population made up largely of Government employes can be considered.—*Washington Star.*

How Parchment is Made.—Parchment is made of the skins of sheep and lambs; though that kind which is used for the heads of drums is said to be made of goat skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skins of young calves. The mode of preparation is:—First to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterwards stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool, wetted, and rubbed with chalk and pumice-stone; and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times, on each side of the skin, till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times; and it is curious that, from about the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white, and good; but that in later times a very inferior, dirty-looking parchment came into use, which has the appearance of being much older than the new. The reason for this is supposed to be that the writers in these latter centuries used to prepare their own parchment; while at an earlier date, it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce that great numbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice-stone, or the ink rubbed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing purposes.—*Hide and Leather Interest.*

Shingles.—Twelve millions and a half of shingles were shipped from Green Bay to Chicago from October 1 to the 20th. Half of them were shipped by one dealer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO IS THE NAME (PRObably Russian), of the most delicious Perfume that ever came in contact with our Olfactory Nerves. We recommend every one to try it. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Daily Boston Traveller.* 7 14 6mrp

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear for three nights more in his great impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle." The performances conclude to-night with the new London farce, *Found in a Four-Wheeler*. Boucicault's successful new plays, *The Parish Clerk* and *The Long Strike*, will shortly be produced, with elegant new scenery, appointments, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth presents his great impersonation of the "Cardinal Duke," in Bulwer's play of *Richelieu*, this evening, supported by Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. J. B. Roberts.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher and El Nino Eddie. This evening the romantic dramas of *Lochinvar* and *Black-Eyed Susan* will be presented.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant in the *Irish Emigrant* and *Handy Andy*, supported by Miss Hull and the whole company.

CITY MUSEUM.—A very attractive bill is offered this evening. It is full of rollicking fun. First, *The Poor Gentleman*, then the burlesque of *Camille*, and lastly, *Timothy to the Rescue*.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey give the new burlesques of *Life on a Mississippi Steamboat* and the great *National Base-ball Match*.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—This evening Mr. Gough delivers his great lecture, entitled "London by Night." To-morrow evening he is to deliver one of his great lectures on "Temperence."

CONCERT AND BALL.—The grand annual concert and ball of the Cecilia Maennerchor (German) Musical Society takes place to-night at Musical Fund Hall, and the Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains to make it one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. Professor Francis H. Schulz is leader of the society, and they are making rapid musical progress, which, if continued, will soon rank them as one of the first vocal organizations in our midst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*

GUY FAWKES' DAY.—The 5th of November in England is devoted to very similar enjoyments as the 4th of July is with us. The great difference is that the origin of the celebration cannot measure itself in importance with the anniversary of Independence. In the year 1604 Robert Catesby, a Roman Catholic, conceived the plan of blowing up the Houses of Parliament, and thus destroying at a blow King, Lords, and Commons, in order to revenge the severity of the penal laws against the Catholics. A mine was dug under the Houses of Parliament, and a meeting of the House having been appointed, Guy Fawkes, one of the conspirators, was appointed to fire the train with a slow match. There were, however, several Catholic peers in the House, among others Lord Monteagle, who, a few days before the time appointed, received an anonymous letter, which it eventually transpired was written by Dame Dorothy Selby, entreating his absence from Parliament, and warning him of a terrible impending danger.

This aroused his suspicions, and a search having been made, Guy Fawkes was found among a quantity of powder barrels under the house, with materials for ignition on his person. When arrested he boldly avowed his purpose, and was consequently condemned and executed January 30, 1606. Ever since, the boys carry about an effigy of Guy Fawkes on this anniversary, which they burn in some public place in the evening, accompanying the conflagration with a display of fireworks. When carrying the figure about it is customary for the boys to chant verses composed for the occasion, each according to the inspiration of his own muse, but invariably commencing—

"Please to remember
The fifth of November,
The gunpowder treason and plot.
We don't see the reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—James Davidson, a professional burglar, was arrested about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a charge of burglary. During the temporary absence of Mr. Potts, who resides at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Wallace streets, Davidson effected an entrance into the house through the front door, by means of a skeleton key. A couple of little boys in the neighborhood saw Davidson enter, and, suspecting something wrong, gave the alarm.

He, seeing himself detected, attempted to escape through the rear of the house. He ran out of the back door, and jumping the fence of the yard, tried to conceal himself in the water-closet of a neighboring house. He was discovered, however, and by representing that he was only trying to escape from some person with whom he had a difficulty, he got clear, and then ran down Bankson street.

When he had gone a short distance persons began to suspect the true state of the case, and a hue and cry being raised, he was pursued as far as Ridge avenue and Melon street, where he was captured by a Mr. Ross, and handed over to two policemen, who took him in charge and escorted him to Alderman Hutchinson's office. After a hearing of the case, he was held in the sum of $3000 bail to answer the charge of burglary. This morning he was taken to the Mayor's office, to allow the police authorities to take a close view of his person, in order that he might be identified in case of any future operations.

ROBBERY.—Last Friday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a German, who had come down from Holmesburg to go on a "bender" in this city, stopped in his peregrinations at a saloon in Second street. He soon became most gloriously "tight," and when he started up to go home several men officiously proffered their services to help him along. They took him out, and, instead of turning his face homewards, they led him to a vacant lot, and there made an appropriation of his watch and other valuables. George Detterline, who is said to be one of the party concerned, was arrested and taken before Alderman Clouds, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $1000 bail to answer.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman was walking along Seventeenth street, near South, with a new hat under his arm, when a couple of ruffians sprang out on him and knocked him down, and beat him with a blackjack. They then stole from him his new hat and his cap, and left him. As soon as he recovered sufficiently from his beating he gave the alarm, and had the two men arrested. They gave the names of John Gallagher and Mickey Hogan. After a hearing before Alderman Lutz, that magistrate committed them to answer the charge of highway robbery.

BORROWED RAIMENT.—Last Saturday evening Brodus Meyer, a German who is employed in the establishment of Engel & Wolff, on Washington lane, was arrested on a charge of larceny. It appears that he took advantage of the temporary absence of some workmen employed in the vicinity, to confiscate their clothing. He was unlucky enough to be caught at it, and was arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

SHOVING THE QUEER.—Daniel McAleer, while on a drunken frolic last Saturday night, stopped at a saloon at Eighteenth and Lombard streets, and in payment for some liquor, it is said, attempted to pass a counterfeit fractional note. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, who fined him for being drunk, and committed him to answer the charge of an attempt to pass counterfeit money.

AN IMMENSE INHERITANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—The descendants of Joseph Willson, of Yorkshire, England, to the number of about one hundred, from various parts of the United States, met a few days ago at the Astor House, in New York, and adjourned after forming an organization which is to be known as the "Ingraham Association," and whose object is to be to prosecute the Ingraham family's claim to the site of the flourishing city of Leeds, in England. Mr. W. J. P. Ingraham, of Philadelphia, is President of the Association. One of the heirs of this Leeds property spent many years in searching for titles, and had nearly completed his task when, last spring, he died. The family intend to pursue the work until they shall establish their claim, and in so doing they expect aid from capitalists in Leeds, who are anxious to find somebody that can give them titles to the land whereon they have built. The estimated value of the land in dispute is $100,000,000. The claimants are sanguine of success; but others believe the claim is about as good as that of Anneke Jans to the estates of Trinity.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING, ETC.—George Harris was arrested yesterday for the larceny of a quantity of clothing and other articles from a gentleman in Chester. It was supposed that a professional by the name of Benson had taken the articles in question, viz., two pairs of cloth pants one dress frock coat, two vests, an overcoat, a valise full of underclothing and linen, and a silver watch with chain attached. George Harris, the person arrested yesterday, it is said, has confessed to the taking of the articles. They were all recovered, and were sent down to Chester this morning. Harris had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him to answer the charge of larceny.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Catharine Murphy, who keeps a disorderly house at Blackberry alley and Spruce street, was arrested last night, together with some five or six of her nymphs and a couple of men, one black, the other white. It is said that Catharine has been a great annoyance to the neighborhood, on account of the disorderly characters who frequent her place, and make night hideous with their discordant melodies. When the police made the descent on them last night, they were very disorderly and noisy. They had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held them to answer.

LLOYD'S RAILROAD GUIDE.—We have received the November number of this invaluable publication, and find it, as usual, replete with important information to travellers. The great advantage of having in a compact form a reliable time-table of the great railroads of the country cannot be too highly estimated, and this is secured by *Lloyd's Guide*. It contains several illustrations, among which we find a fine steel engraving of Hugh Rice, Esq., a prominent New York merchant, and a good view of Philadelphia as seen from the Delaware river.

A LARGE HAUL OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—Yesterday afternoon a large gang of young fellows were arrested on a vacant lot at Twenty-eighth and Tasker streets, whilst playing base-ball. This practice of playing ball on Sunday, to the annoyance of every one in the neighborhood, became so unbearable that, on complaint of the citizens, the police authorities resolved to put an effectual quietus upon it. Accordingly a number of officers dressed themselves in citizen's clothing, and surrounded the players. They arrested some thirty-four young fellows, who were taken before Alderman Swift, who held them to answer.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—At a late hour last Saturday night Thomas J. Reed, a benevolent individual, who was kindly attending to the comfort of a drunken companion, at Eleventh and Olive streets, in an exaggerated style of friendship, got into a slight difficulty. An officer attempted to arrest his *protege*, who was acting in a noisy manner, when Reed, it is said, interfered, and drew a billy. He was arrested for this offence, and taken before Alderman Massey, who, after hearing the facts in the case, committed him in default of $700 bail to answer.

NYMPHES DU PAVE.—These abandoned creatures who infest our streets are receiving some pretty severe checks to their course. Orders have been issued to put a stop to this nuisance, and the police will soon make a clean sweep of all the streets. Hereafter, all those confirmed walkers who infest Walnut and Chesnut streets will, on arrest and conviction, be sent below for thirty days, to meditate on their conduct. A number were arrested during the past two nights, and were sent to prison for the above period.

A SUSPICIOUS CUSTOMER.—Early yesterday morning James Stuart was arrested under very suspicious circumstances. He had contrived to get into the cellar of King's printing office, No. 607 Sansom street, back of the new *Ledger* buildings, and had stowed himself away there, when he was discovered by one of the employes of the place. He was handed over to the police, and was taken before Alderman Butler, by whom he was held to answer on suspicion of larceny.

APPOINTMENT MADE.—Among the appointments in the Custom House last week was that of Captain Charles F. Maguire. Captain Maguire is known by almost everybody. He served in the war with Mexico, and stood beneath the stars and stripes in the grand City of the Montezumas. In the late Rebellion he served for five years, enlisting as a Captain in the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A THIEF WITH A SWEET TOOTH.—A German named A. Oehlschlager "took advantage of an opportunity" to purloin a bag containing eight pounds of sugar from one of the passenger cars of the Ridge avenue railroad. The sugar was the property of Mr. J. Nichols, the Superintendent of the road, who had the thief arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $700 bail to answer.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—William Miller was arrested yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, at Seventh and Cherry streets, on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. It is alleged that he was in a state of exhilaration, and was talking very loudly when he was arrested. On his person he had a revolver. He had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We have received the third part of the Roll of Honor from the War Department. It contains some curiosities in the way of names. There are no less than ten George Washingtons, all of whom belonged to the colored troops. There are also representatives of General Taylor and many more of our illustrious men amongst those who "fought bravely."

SABBATH BREAKING.—There were some eighty-five boys and young men arrested yesterday for various small offenses in Lieutenant Connelly's district. Most of them were for pitching pennies and corner-lounging. A determined effort will be made to put a most effective stop to all such nuisances in the future. They were taken before Alderman Swift, who held them to answer.

TO NEW JERSEY VOTERS—THE POLLS TO-MORROW.—The Republican State Central Committee desire all voters to remember that the polls will be opened at *seven* o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, and close at *sunset*, 4:53 o'clock, in the evening.

FENIAN MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, under the auspices of the Emmett Circle, will be held at O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, on Wednesday evening, to sympathize with their Irish friends in English dungeons. George Archdeacon, Esq., who has lately arrived in this country, and who was one of the prisoners in Ireland, will be among the speakers. Mr. Archdeacon was Centre of the Fenian Circle in Liverpool.

EFFECTS OF GETTING INTO BAD COMPANY.—Last Saturday night two men entered complaints against women of the town for robbing them of their money. In both cases the men had been in company with disreputable characters, and had lost their money through their own imprudence. The girls were arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Swift.

IF I HAD A LEGACY.—
If some uncle I never saw
(Like those we often read of),
Would leave me, as his heir at law,
More cash than I had need of,
I'd drive a three-out of such style
As Broad street rarely sees;
I'd give Miss Jones, to win her smile,
Diamonds as big as peas;
And each day would behold me drest
In a grand suit of Bennett's best.

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere suits to match up to.....50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as.$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds of styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full direct ons in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with DR. HUMPHREYS, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

AN UNLUCKY ADMIRAL.—Admiral Tegethoff, of Austrian, has been dismissed the service, for sailing his vessels contrary to the Austrian rules of navication; but the most lucky Admiral Tegethoff we know of is Admiral Semmes, who *got off* from Captain Winslow, in an English yacht. The best things "to get off" or *on* either, are the ready made garments at Charles Stokes & Co's one price Clothing House, under the Continental. They go off very readily and easily from the store and on to the customers.

SNOW POWDER.—The highways and byways of pretty much all our Northern cities and towns are now graced with good-looking Snow Powder Posters. In one sense it is in everybody's eyes, but in a far better and more essential point, it is in almost everybody's kitchen or wash room. To be without Snow Powder, when once it has been used, is next to a misfortune.

SILVERINE.—People who wish to have their old and worn wares, such as spoons, knives, etc., or anything made of brass copper and German silver, look fresh, original, and new, should procure the popular Silverine, which can be applied very easily, and is sure to do the work. Pure silver is used, and there is nothing injurious in the process.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

BE IN TIME.—The days are getting short, as well as few; so embrace the opportunity, and get those Photographs that you want for Christmas presents at B. F. Reimer's, No 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large Photograph, only $1.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

CONFECTIONAIRE FRANCAISE, Anglaise, Allemande, Turquoise et Americaine preparations avec tout le circumspection expressment pour. E. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street.

TRY our Yankee Bunns.
MORSE & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—GODDARD.—On October 25 at the residence of the Rev. Mr White, Mr. JAMES CARROLL, of Philadelphia, to Miss GRACE A. GODDARD, of Washington city, D. C.

GODDARD—BRADY.—On November 1, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. MARCELLUS GODDARD, of Washington city, to Miss MARY M. BRADY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

KINNARD.—On the 4th instant, JACOB KINNARD, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 McAlpine street (between Walnut and Locust, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets), West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, November 7, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KRAEMER.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH, relict of the late William Kraemer, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1010 N. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

PHILLER.—This morning, November 5, after a short illness, BELLE, daughter of George and Rebecca H. Philler, aged 21 months.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE THIS P. M.

Judge Bartol's Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Jail Warden Refuses to Make a Return.

Petition for the Arrest of the Warden.

Argument on the Time Allowed by Law in Which to Make a Return.

The "Conservatives" Don't Like Grant.

What He Told the Governor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

This proposition appears to meet with but little favor on the part of the Radicals, who clearly have the upper hand at present, and are not disposed to yield voluntarily any of their ground to their opponents. At nine o'clock this morning Judge Bartol sat in Chambers at the Court-house awaiting a return to the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the new Commissioners and Sheriff.

The Court-room was packed with a large throng, while the streets in the neighborhood were almost blocked up by the crowd of people. There was no excitement, however, a general feeling prevailing was that it would be best to await patiently the due course of the law. Messrs. Schley and Latrobe, counsel for the new Commissioners, are in court, but the counsellors for the old Board were not present. A colloquy ensued between the Judge and the counsel as to the requirement of the law.

No return had yet been made to the Court, which the Judge stated was granted about 5 o'clock on Saturday, but for some reason had not been served until this morning. The Court further stated, that by a provision of the code of Maryland, three days' time was given within which to make a return. Mr. Schley said he was aware of this provision of the statute, but that over and above this was the common law, which required an immediate return. He was willing, however, to give a reasonable time for a return.

The Court then quietly awaited the appearance of the prisoners. After a lapse of an hour and a half Mr. Horwitz, counsel for the Sheriff, stated his belief that there was no intention to comply with the writ. Mr. Alexander, sen or counsel for the old Commissioners, then appeared and stated his belief that the Warden of the jail was in consultation with counsel, and that some time would be necessary to prepare a return. (Laughter.)

He believed a return would be made, but could not say when, or what it would be.

Mr. Horwitz then stated that he would apply for a writ commanding the Sheriff or, in this case, one of his deputies, as the officer himself was in custody, to produce in court at once the body of his client and of his custodian, under that provision of the code which gives this power, when there is reason to believe, as there is in this case, that the custodian intends to evade the writ.

The Judge asked Mr. Alexander whom he represented?

Mr. Alexander—I represent the Commissioners, who have deep interest in preserving the peace of the city, and in the proper conduct of this case. He had reason to believe that a return would be made about noon, and that there would then be no necessity for any further proceedings in the case. He thought the best interests of all would be best subserved by a postponement of all proceedings until 12 or 1 o'clock.

Mr. Schley arose, and said that he would endeavor to speak calmly, although it was with feelings of much warmth. No man in Baltimore was more anxious than himself to preserve the peace and prevent a riot or outbreak of any kind. He desired to have the matter settled without any trouble, and even without any argument, as it was a subject on which the minds of men naturally became excited. Still, he could not overlook the fact that three citizens of the State had been deprived of their liberty, and that, after the lapse of an hour and a half after the appointed time, no return had been made to the process commanding the production of their bodies in this court. He therefore stated that he was about to prepare affidavits on which to base petitions in behalf of Messrs. Young and Valliant, similar to the one made by Mr. Horwitz in behalf of the Sheriff.

Mr. Rogers, Deputy State's Attorney, appeared, and stated that he had reason to believe that the Warden was engaged with his counsel in preparing his return. On such occasions many suggestions naturally arise, by which much time is consumed, and it was only reasonable to give the necessary delay. Besides, it might be that there could be no possible contumacy on the part of the Warden, as there was no legal presumption that these men were now in his custody.

At this point there was another long delay in the proceedings, counsel for the new Commissioners and Sheriff being occupied in the preparation of their affidavits and petitions.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, General Grant had an interview with Governor Swann and other leading conservatives, at the Governor's residence. The result was rather unsatisfactory to the conservatives, as they are now swearing furiously against General Grant, whom they charge with having gone over to the radicals. The exact result of the interview has not yet been divulged, and this is the only indication of its nature which I have.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 5.—All is quiet, but an immense number of people are in the streets and around the Court House.

Captain James, Warden of the jail, refused this morning to deliver the new Commissioners Young and Valliant, and Sheriff Thompson, to the officers who demanded them on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Bartol.

Soon afterwards Milton Whitney, counsel for Captain James, appeared in the City Circuit Court, where Judge Bartol was sitting in waiting, in a crowded court-room, with the counsel on both sides present, and stated on behalf of his client, that he, Captain James, the Warden of the jail, could not deliver the prisoners at that time, but would, if possible, return them into Court at 12 o'clock noon, or give reasons why he could not do so.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the prisoners not appearing, William Schley, counsel for them, arose and, supported by affidavits, demanded of Judge Bartal the issuance of a writ for the arrest of Captain James, to bring him before the Court on a charge of contempt, and to show cause why he had not obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in surrendering the prisoners.

Schley is now going on with his argument to show why James should be immediately arrested, and brought before Court for contempt. He is defining the habeas corpus law, which some contend, with James' counsel, gives him three days to respond to the writ of habeas corpus in delivering the prisoners, and others assert that it justifies an immediate surrender.

This argument, and reply of the opposite counsel, will consume much time and cause such a delay as to prevent the new Commissioners having time to manage or conduct the election to-morrow. If James should be arrested, this will also consume much time, and if the new Commissioners and Sheriff be surrendered, the arguments in trying the case will occupy two days. In any event, therefore, it seems now that they cannot act, and the old Police Board will be master of their position until after the election.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Committed to Prison.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, arrested in New York on Friday on the charge of being concerned in the manufacture of evidence to implicate Jefferson Davis in the conspiracy to murder Abraham Lincoln, is now confined in the District Jail here. He seems quite unconcerned, and asserts that he will be able to prove his entire innocence of the charge.

Troops Ready for Baltimore if Wanted.

The 3d battalion of the 12th United States Infantry, and the United States marines, have been under orders here since Friday for Baltimore, but have not started yet. Trains have been in constant readiness to take them on at a moment's notice. A large quantity of ammunition has been prepared at the Arsenal for transportation to Baltimore in case of necessity.

Fires.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 5.—The woollen factory of O. Bennett, at Albion, Orleans county, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss amounted to $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $5000.

PORTLAND, Me., November 5.—The house, store, stable, and granery of Jeremiah Bartlett, at Lock's Mills, Me., was burned on Friday morning. The loss amounted to $12,000, on which there is an insurance for two-thirds the amount in New York offices.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

Loans, decrease	$2,935,100
Specie increase	1,338,384
Circulation, increase	222 770
Deposits, increase	1,123,000
Legal tenders decrease	374 033
Import of specie for the week	69,489

Obituary.

BOSTON, November 5.—William Buff, Agent of the Free-Will Baptist Printing Establishment, and one of our most prominent citizens, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—Eight men were arrested at Warsaw, on Saturday, for robbing and maltreating negroes. They are now in a military prison.

Thanksgiving in New Jersey.

NEWARK, November 5.—Governor Ward has appointed Thursday, November 29, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Cotton buoyant at 39@41c. Flour steady; sales of 6000 bbls State at $9 50@13 25; Ohio, $12@15; Western, $9 50@12 75; choice ditto, $13 25@14 50; Southern quiet, sales of 350 bbls at $12 50@17 25. Wheat advancing; sales of 21,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 38@2 40. Corn active and excited, at an advance of 3@5c.; sales of 140,000 bush. at $1 23@1 31. Oats 1@2c. higher. Pork dull and lower; sales at $30. Lard buoyant at 13@15c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Cumberland preferred, 66½; Illinois Central Bonds, 105½; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 120; Reading, 117½; Canton Company, 56½; Missouris, 87½; Erie Railroad, 83½; Western Union Telegraph Company 53; United States Coupons, 1881, 114½, do. 1882, 110½; do. 1865, 107½; new do. 110½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 107½; second series, 106; Ten-forties, 103½; Gold, 148.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The Wheat Market is dull, with a downward tendency. Corn dull, at $1 18@1 22. Oats steady. Flour inactive. Provisions dull. Lard heavy. Seeds steady. Whisky dull. Groceries quiet; Coffee firm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning, William McGuire, charged with the murder of Maggie Baer, was brought up for trial.

When this case was first called up for trial, it was postponed until the following term. When it was again called up, the prisoner's counsel alleged that the prisoner was insane, but objected to have the trial carried on. A jury was called to try the issue of the prisoner's sanity, and rendered a verdict of lunacy.

During the June term of the present year, counsel for the defendant alleged that he had been restored to sanity, submitted testimony in support of the allegation, and asked the Court to appoint a day for his trial. It was alleged that the Court had fixed for the day of trial the 20th of September last. There having been no Oyer and Terminer during the September term, the case went over till this term.

District Attorney Mann said the prisoner could not be arraigned, on account of the verdict of insanity; and, the question being raised as to the fixing of a day for trial, he ordered the records of the proceedings in the case to be read.

The records were searched, but no such order was found. It was then proposed that the prisoner's counsel should in this instance allege the restoration of the prisoner to sanity, and apply for a jury to try the issue, as they had in the first place alleged and proven insanity, having the case postponed for so long a time. The defense declined to do this, but merely suggested the sanity of the prisoner, whereupon the Court ordered a jury to be called to try the issue of the prisoner's sanity.

The jury was empannelled and the trial began.

George W. Carley sworn—I am related to the prisoner, and visited him often; since January last the prisoner has much improved in demeanor, and I believe he has recovered his mind.

Dr. Smith sworn—I am physician of the prison; I have been there since McGuire came; I have seen him on two or three occasions during the last month; I have had very little conversation; with him it was perfectly rational; there was nothing about his character that was wild; he is at no employment in the prison; I don't know how he passes the time.

I would go to the door of his cell, and he would say, in answer to the question, "How do you do?" "Very well," in a very respectful manner. It is my opinion that he is perfectly sane.

Mr. Grub—I am Prison-keeper; I have had charge of the prisoner; saw nothing strange or anything wrong about him; my opinion is that he is sane.

The jury, without returning from their seats, rendered a verdict that the prisoner is now of sound mind.

The prisoner was then arraigned upon the charge of killing Maggie Baer on the 2d of April, 1864, at the Continental theatre, and pleaded not guilty.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 Leh 6s, 84	96	300 sh Penna R	54½
$1000 C & A 6s 67	100	200 sh do	54½
$2500 do	100	3 sh 2d & 3d	99
$500 U S 7 30s, July	105½	80 sh Leh Nv	55½
$600 U S 10-40s reg	100½	5 sh Leh Val	64
$4000 US 6-20s, 65	107	100 sh Reading	49 53

SECOND BOARD

$800 City 6s, new	102½	$6000 6-20s 65 Ju&Jy	110½
$2000 do	102	$10000 susq Cn bs, b30	68
$1000 Bel'v&Del bds	85	14 sh Penna R	56½
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s	102	100 sh Gor Pas R	31
$1000 Sch Nav 6s	82	100 sh do	31
$4000 Un Can bs	23½		

REVIVAL SERVICES AT FIFTH STREET M. E. CHURCH. Preaching every night this week by Rev. J. A. WOOD. All are invited.

LAWFUL WIFE-MURDER MAY RESULT from excessive labor in the duties of housekeeping. No man will be accused of it who supplies his wife with a Clothes-Wringer, for he thereby lessens her labor and saves its cost in his own clothing. The Cogwheel self adjusting and other patterns are sold at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TWO OR THREE DRAWINGS OF A DULL pair of Scissors or a Table Knife over Russ' Scissors Sharpener gives them a good cutting edge, made at the proper angle. Its simplicity and promptness will be apparent to any one who will bring a pair of dull scissors or a knife and try it. Sold wholesale and retail by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, Boarding-houses, and large Private Families would find the use of one of our Bread Slicing Machines to give uniformity and neatness to their bread slices, and to be a time saver in the kitchen. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m
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OUR PARIS LETTER.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, October 20.

Political Grumblers.

In politics, as in private life, there exists a class of persons who are never without a subject for lamentations and wailings. This class has a decided proclivity for looking on the darkest side of every event. They never, by any chance, draw good omens out of melancholy circumstances, but, on the contrary, seek for dismal lessons and terrifying forewarnings.

The late inundations have given them an opportunity for raising a cry, and instead of aiding the sufferers by bringing their mite to swell the relief fund, they call out with prophetic voices that the judgment of Heaven has fallen upon France. So says

Monsigneur Dupanloup, in his Pastoral Letter.

The learned Bishop of Orleans—member of the Institute, by-the-way—tries to prove that because a few students went to Liege last year and declared themselves Atheists, and because social science meetings have taken place in Geneva, God has thought fit to display His wrath by destroying the crops and herds of thousands of innocent persons in France. This absurd idea unfortunately frightens the devotees and ignoramuses, but it excites the contempt of all thinking men, and has called down upon Monsigneur Dupanloup the sharpest reproof from the democratic press. While this dignitary is making use of present events to gain new proselytes to his Church, another highly placed individual is seizing the same opportunity for carrying out a long-projected scheme.

M. de Persigny's Scheme

has been to propose to the Emperor to take advantage of a moment when commerce is paralyzed, the public funds shaken, and private fortunes seriously damaged, to make a

Loan of a Thousand Millions of Francs;

for the purpose of giving an impulse to affairs, and repairing the losses that have been met with during late years. The idea is not new, but the time for working it out has never been less favorable. It will be called

The Peace Loan,

for it is expected that it will be a guarantee of the pacific intentions of the Imperial Government, and the basis of a secure and prosperous future for France.

The Duc de Persigny has great hopes of its success, and is already rubbing his hands with glee at the thought that he will soon be again the holder of the Home Minister's portfolio. At the present moment there is a regular

Scramble for Portfolios.

It is said that General Fleury is waiting for that of Minister of War, which Raudin, used up with the cares of the future reorganization of the army, is about to resign; and that Fould, who is never favorably disposed towards wars of any kind, intends to resign as well. The latter report has spread

Great Consternation on the Bourse;

for the brokers swear by Fould, and consider that ruin must come if he drops the financial reins. This, perhaps, should be classed among a multitude of other ridiculous reports that have been circulated lately; some of which, although the most incredible fabrications, have been the cause of a great deal of public inquietude.

The staple subject for speculation is the Emperor's health, and the consideration as to who will succeed him. It is said that he himself, in order to make sure of the succession of his son, will associate the

Future Napoleon IV to the Emperor,

by a formal act, on the opening of the Chambers. His health, however, improves. He has reviewed the troops on the sand at Biarritz, and given some brilliant *soirees* at the Villa Eugenie.

On Sunday night he will return to St. Cloud, and will remain there for a few days before taking up his residence at Compiegne.

The news of the

Empress Carlotta's Health

is still very sad, and it appears that a confirmed mania has taken hold of this unfortunate woman's mind. How poor Maximilian can hold out without her, and deserted by France, is not easy to be seen; and for his own sake he had better come home. There is no hope now for him, and he can only prolong his vicissitudes by clinging to his rotten throne. The political journals have much trouble now to fill up their columns. Beyond the few reports just noted,

Everything is Stagnant.

So much has been said and written lately about German and Italian affairs, that the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrian troops, the growing desire of the King of Prussia to become Emperor of Germany, and other matters concerning the transfer business, cease to awaken much interest. An affair that caused some excitement lately was the report given out by the *Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord* that

An Italian Plot Against Napoleon's Life

had just been discovered, and that Mazzini was the prime mover in it; but it was soon known that this was only a canard, and, in faith, the Italians have something better to do than to assassinate Napoleon. They are quite busy enough in scraping money together; but even with all their efforts (having even gone so far as to project taxes on theatre tickets and gas-lamps), they cannot get out of their terrible financial scrapes.

The International Skating Match at Brussels

has called to that town an immense concourse of people. The English volunteers were warmly received by the Belgians, and a general *entente cordiale* has been established between them both and the detachment of the Paris National Guard, that has likewise gone to join in the match. King Leopold II made the Guard a very kind speech, and invited them to come and see him next year. This was rather *naive* on his part, after what has been said about the annexation of Belgium; but let us hope that this question will be dormant at least till after the Universal Exhibition, which progresses rapidly, and already wears a finished look. In looking over the *ensemble* of the Exhibition, one is almost bewildered to think what it will be when finished.

One thing that we must really regret is, that it will last for so short a time; for it will scarcely be possible for an individual to go over it all, and see everything it contains, in the few months that it will be open. What, however, is very certain is, that there will be enough to please every taste, even the most eccentric; and we may reasonably expect to see inhabitants of the remotest parts of the globe flock to the great centre of the world on that occasion.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN AND GRANT.

The Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of General Lalayette, one of the invited guests on the great excursion trip of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, delivered the following eloquent tribute to the late President Lincoln and General Grant, at Chicago, on Monday:—

He had viewed with much pleasure the tremendous development of this country, but he would say to his hearers that natural resources were not all that were essential to the success of a nation. The freedom of the people is to be depended on for our advancement and permanence as a people. Free speech, free schools, free churches, free administration are the doctrines on which are established forever the States west of the Missouri river, as the States east of that have been alike founded on those principles. But beyond the institutions themselves lies the man. The man is what gives the power of the nation.

When I read the discussions of Mr. Lincoln with Judge Douglas, and I saw his comments upon the Declaration of Independence, I remembered this other great man, this old Virginian, the author of the Declaration of Independence. What Jefferson wrote, Lincoln commented upon. These principles of equality, of the liberty of mankind, were enunciated by Jefferson, but this great philosopher was commented upon and put in practice by your great statesman, Abraham Lincoln. It was, indeed, one of the greatest fortunes of my life to approach this Western statesman, to see him on the very day of your decisive success. I saw him in the trenches of Richmond. I saw him expressing by his words those two noblest feelings of mankind, which he expressed in the words of amnesty and justice. Amnesty and justice were the last feelings he had when he died. As a foreigner, let me tell you the fame of this dead Illinoisian cannot be confined to America. All the world must celebrate the memory of this pure statesman, who raised himself through a life of freedom, and put in practice these important principles for the safety of men; not only you, but all the civilized world must be proud forever of his name and his acts. I know well this same State of Illinois has another man, who, as I have heard, went one day in 1861, presented himself at the office of Governor Yates, and said that he was an old captain of your army, tried in the Mexican war, and was engaged to battle for his country to repay it for the education which he received of it. This man was modest. He did not speak of himself. He did not point back to his old successes in the Mexican war, and Governor Yates, almost guessing what was this man, appointed him Colonel of the 21st Regiment of this State. You know the history of this man, because America and all the world knows it. He went from your State to Fort Henry. From Fort Henry he went to Donelson; from Donelson to Vicksburg; from Vicksburg to Charleston; from Charleston to Richmond, and this man, superior to his own successes themselves, modest in his triumphs, you must not be content to claim. Not only in the United States have you learned, but throughout the world we have learned to believe that even a successful General can be an instrument in the arm of a free people, that he may not be an oppressor over them. It is for this that the development of your country is secured. You have wealth enough for the people of the world, and if you want more energy to develop it, it will come at your call. You will go on much further than you have gone now; you will build up an empire which will have as its rival the Russian Empire.

As a Frenchman, I am glad of that; you know the connection which has existed between our two countries. In the days of your first trials France came with you, and fought with you, and France, some years later, abandoned to you the territory of Louisiana.

You are now freed from slavery. It is a time which connects us more intimately than ever. In my own country we are proud of this feeling—that all men are created free by God, and must remain free. The very day on which you applied this sublime maxim, that very day our two nations were connected more intimately. We are not jealous of your greatness. We will applaud you, for it is a most legitimate conquest which was ever made by any people, the conquest without any bloodshed, a conquest of this wilderness, which will give to a larger number of human beings the benefits of the Creator.

COAL.

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Successor to W. L. FOULK.

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Dealers in all Government Securities,

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MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,

DISOSWAY, GUION & Co., Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of. Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT,

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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!

FLOORING! FLOORING!

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

PLASTERING LATHS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES

CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.

No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

WHITE PINE SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK, ELM, AND REDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CHARLES ESTE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,

OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches taick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 1mw3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and TILES Streets,

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-6, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Palais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1866.

Whereas, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on libels filed in the name of the United States, hath decreed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1866, that all persons who claim to have any interest in fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, and five hundred and twelve dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque OLIVIA T. DAVIS, under command of John P. Shroud; also, nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty bales of cotton and half a bale of cotton, and thirty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars, twenty-five cents, part of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner D. McCARTHY; also, fifteen bales of cotton, and twenty-nine hundred and eight dollars, forty-seven cents, captured by the barque CEPHAS STURGET; and that John P. Shrouds, Charles Sewell, Joseph Francis, and Adam Johnson, Richard H. D. Young, Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest in the same cotton and moneys, are monished and cited to appear before the Judge of the said Court, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication hereof, to show cause why the said cotton and moneys should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and therefore, or otherwise, liable to condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by the Court in said causes.

10 29 mthstu11 13] P. C. ELLMAKER,

United States Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. FOWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the premises No. 1726 S. SECOND street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No 1829 MARKET street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.

Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER.

U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA November 1, 1866 [11 3 7t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,

On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.

51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.

70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.

800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.

20 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.

500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.

500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.

240 do. do. do., altered to percussion, Cal. 69.

10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.

217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.

1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.

211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,

Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,

11 1 19t Commanding.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,

7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

A LITERARY CONTROVERSY.

An Interesting Case of Alleged Plagiarism—Wheaton's "Elements of International Law"—William Beach Lawrence vs. R. H. Dana, Jr.

BOSTON, October 29.—Hon. William B. Lawrence has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court against R. H. Dana, Jr., et. al., for the purpose of restraining the publication of a volume on International Law, entitled "Wheaton's Elements of International Law." Mr. Lawrence has made a detailed statement of the facts in the case, and appends to it a very elaborate opinion submitted in writing by Chancellor Walworth, of New York. The Chancellor, in submitting his opinion, makes a very elaborate review of the work from the date of its first publication in 1836, at Philadelphia and London, and also of the copyright of the Philadelphia edition, which expired in 1864, and was not renewed in the name of his widow or children.

In 1846 a new edition, with some additions and corrections, was published, and an attempt made to copyright the same failed in consequence of Mr. Wheaton not being a resident of the district (Philadelphia) where the application was made. In 1855 Mr. Lawrence, for the purpose of aiding the widow and children of his deceased friend, prepared the sixth edition, containing many alterations, additions, and translations. He also added copious notes upon questions of international law which had arisen after the death of Mr. Wheaton. This edition also contained references to public documents, treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and the works of many writers, explaining, conforming, and elucidating the text of Mr. Wheaton's work, and which added much to the value of the volume.

It also contained a brief history of the life, character, literarary productions, and diplomatic achievements of the author, Mr. Wheaton. The copyright of the whole of this edition was, with the assent of Mr. Lawrence, taken out in the name of Mrs. Catharine Wheaton, the widow of the eminent publicist, one of whose daughters was the wife of Mr. Little, of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., of this city, who were the publishers of this sixth edition, as they are of Dana's edition.

A second annotated edition was published by Mr. Lawrence in 1863, with extensive notes and much other original matter, and, by his assent, copyrighted in the name of Catherine Wheaton, who was then living, but has since died.

It also appears, according to the opinion of the Chancellor, that Mr. Lawrence obtained for the widow and her unmarried daughter six thousand francs from Mr. Brockhaus for the publication of a French translation of his notes, connected with the work, and Mrs. Wheaton was authorized to draw for the same; and on the payment of this draft Mrs. Wheaton agreed to make no use of Mr. Lawrence's notes in a new edition without his written consent. The draft was paid, Miss Martha B. Wheaton receiving for her mother the proceeds of the 6000 francs—about $1800 in United States currency.

Mrs. Wheaton died directly thereafter, and Miss Martha became her personal representative; and notwithstanding the many and signal acts of kindness on the part of Mr. Lawrence shown towards the latter when living, and the mother during her widowhood, and the children during their orphanage, Miss Martha, as is now alleged, in conjunction with R. H. Dana, Jr., and her father-in-law, Little, have edited and published what is called the eighth edition of "Elements of International Law," by Henry Wheaton, L.L. D., etc., edited by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., L.L. D., and the copyright for the same is entered in the name of Martha B. Wheaton.

In this eighth edition the Chancellor says he finds that notes of Mr. Lawrence are published entire, with no alteration of the original language, and the authorities collected and cited or referred to are the same, as are the public documents, and letters, and documentary evidence—in short, all the work not original with Mr. Wheaton is taken by Dana, as editor of the eighth edition, and the distinguished Chancellor is of the opinion that Dana's publication is an unjustifiable violation of Mr. Lawrence's equitable rights, under the arrangement made with the widow and daughter of 1863.

As additional evidence in support of the charge of plagiarism brought against Mr. Dana in this eighth edition, Elisha R. Potter, a lawyer of Rhode Island, files an affidavit, in which he makes an extended review of the two books—that by Lawrence and that by Dana—and cites numerous instances of identity and similarity in the complainant's book and the book described in the bill as the defendant's book. One kind of these instances of identity or similarity relates to the use in Dana of the same facts, authorities, and illustrations that are found in Lawrence, in such a way that the notes in the former could have been written by the use of the latter alone, and without recurrence to any originals, and without any original independent investigation of the subject.

Another kind consists in the fact that in Lawrence's notes the editor has not inserted all the quotations and citations that might have been inserted, but has exercised judgment in the selection of some and the omission of others; and that many of the books from which he has most frequently cited, and some prominent treatises, have been continued and much added to since Lawrence was published in 1863. With comparatively few exceptions, the editor of Dana has not made any citations or quotations not to be found in Lawrence. The "text" of the two books is also referred to. The edition in question contains nothing but the text of Mr. Wheaton, according to his last revision, his notes, and the original matter contributed by the editor.

In the course of these searching examinations, typographical and clerical errors and typographical and clerical peculiarities are found in Dana which correspond entirely with those in Lawrence. Among them may be mentioned the following:—The Queen's speech of February, 1862, is quoted in Lawrence, 156, in Dana 127—each prints the phrases "*various* foreigners." The speech is given in Annual Register, 1862, p. 5, and does not contain the word "various." The Swiss circular of April 9 is cited by Lawrence, 706, Dana 514, both citing *Almanach de Gotha*, 1861, as authority. Upon reference to page 60 of that book it is found that the true date is April 11. A passage from the Berlin Decree is quoted, with marks of quotation.

The quotation in both is in English, and the reference in both is to the volume and page of Martens, where the original French text is found. The translation is identical in both. A large number of other peculiarities, as well as unintelligible and meaningless quotations, are found in Dana corresponding with Lawrence. All good lawyers know that Mr. Lawrence is very accurate in citing the titles of books in such a manner as to identify the particular volume used. In the title given by Mr. Dana to a great many cases the volume is not identified, or the wrong book and volume is not identified; and where Mr. Lawrence does not quote *verbatim* from original documents, he has generally used the original phraseology and technical expressions.

It is alleged that where Mr. Dana's notes contain the substance of the matter so given by Mr. Lawrence, the language is in many instances changed. These instances are of such a nature that it would be unnatural for any one, and almost impossible for any person who was accurate, or who was conversant with the subject and the literature relating to it, to make them if he wrote with the original books quoted in these notes before him. A comparison of the citations of Dana with the *Revue Etrangere et Francaise*, a French periodical, to which Mr. Wheaton was a contributor, developes the fact that Dana makes no distinction in his citations; but the volumes of the first of this work are cited under the name of the second, and *vice versa*. The citations in Dana from Martens' "Recueil" of eight volumes, and supplement to Martens' "Recueil," four volumes, are alleged to be incorrect, and the volume, or "part," cited is not given, whereas this distinction is invariably made by Mr. Wheaton, by Mr. Lawrence, and by all the other modern writers.

The notes in the complainant's book, and the notes in the respondent's book, have been examined for the purpose of ascertaining what works, or periodicals, or newspapers, or collections of treaties, or of diplomatic negotiations and papers, or debates and other works of that nature, have been cited in the defendant's book and not found in the corresponding notes of the complainant's book. The results of that examination show a very large number of instances of similarity of citations. As an instance the following is a sample:—The *Almanach de Gotha* is cited in Dana a number of times. The same citations are found in Lawrence. The citations from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* found in Dana are all in Lawrence. In one case a certain extract from this French quarterly agrees, with the exception of one word. In many cases there are in Lawrence several citations made in an arbitrary manner, being neither alphabetical nor in order of dates, nor in logical order. In Dana the same citations, in the same order, are noticed at length.

In this statement I have not expressed opinions of my own, but have merely condensed the allegations made by Mr. Lawrence in his complaint, and by affidavits in its support. Mr. Dana is widely known as an able lawyer and an accomplished scholar. He denies the alleged use of Mr. Lawrence's labors. The matter will be made the subject of judicial investigation.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails:
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, November 10
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, November 14
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
"ETNA".....Wednesday, November 21
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 720 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
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Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS. Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin..60. Second cabin..40. Second class..28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p o. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Delaware Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 11 A. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 s BEACH and PALMER Stree's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30s

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 2 3p

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 4 BEAKY Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:—

CLASS NO. 1.
16,500 Yards of sky-blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool (cochineal dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.
6,000 Yards six-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,400 Grey blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
8,000 Pairs of woollen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO 3
6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO 4.
1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.
600 Gross coat buttons (eagle).
500 Gross jacket buttons (eagle).
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle).
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor), complete.
200 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 Sets drum snares.
60 Boxwood "B" flos.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.
10,000 Pairs army bootees (infantry pattern).

CLASS NO. 7.
850 Cartridge-boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached.
900 Percussion-cap pouches.
800 Cartridge-box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:—
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woollen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bed sacks.
The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness, A B., Guarantor.
E. F., C D., Guarantor.
I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.
Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 22 m4t Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.
Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.
Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.
The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 6m w s 1 yr Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.
COLUMBIA RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:55 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Wilmamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 12:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ..... $2·95
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy accommodation and Emigrant 1st class ..... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class..... 1·50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MUNCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, for Doylestown at 8:05 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Landsdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:20 A. M. and 12:20 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Landsdale at 6:50 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Through tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, Third Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:19 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train, at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6:30, 7:15, and 9:30 A. M., 4 and 6:35 P. M. The 7:15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4:36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7:28, 7:55, 10:14 and 11:40 A. M., 1:43, 5:10, 7:26, and 10:26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 8:52 A. M., and 3:28 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:25 and 9:33 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4:20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7:15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run
Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Observance of the Forty Hours' Devotion Yesterday—An Account of the Institution and the Indulgences Attached—The Imposing Ceremonies at St. Michael's Church.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER WALSH.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Devotion of the Forty Hours in honor of the Blessed Sacrament is one of the most solemn and edifying in the ceremonial of the Catholic Church. It was first introduced in Milan, in 1534, in memory of the forty hours in which the sacred body of our Lord reposed in the sepulchre. The pious practice afterwards spread to other cities of Italy, and by the instrumentality of St. Philip Neri, was celebrated at Rome, especially, with much solemnity, A. D. 1548, in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity of the Pilgrims, on the first Sunday of every month, and A. D. 1551, on every third Sunday of the month, in the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Prayer. In other churches also this pious exercise was practised, that the devotion of the faithful towards this Most Holy Sacrament might be satisfied. Finally, in the year 1592, Clement VIII., in his Constitution (*Graves et diuturnæ*), seeking a heavenly remedy for the public calamities of the Church, ordained that this devotion of the Forty Hours, beginning from the first Sunday of Advent, on which day it would be celebrated every year in the chapel of the Apostolic palace, should proceed from one church of the city of Rome to another successively, so that through the whole course of the year the faithful should be able to visit somewhere their Lord in the Most Holy Sacrament, exposed to public veneration, and should embrace the occasion of pouring forth their prayers day and night before Him, and of craving His mercy in their necessities. The same Pontiff conceded, morever, many indulgencies to all the faithful who should pray devoutly before the Most Holy Sacrament thus exposed. Pope Paul V confirmed the same, and made them perpetual.

The indulgences which may be gained by the Catholic faithful during this pious devotion of the Forty Hours are as follows:—

First. A *plenary* indulgence to those who, after confession and Holy Communion, devoutly visit, for a becoming space of time, the church where the Most Holy Sacrament is exposed.

Second. A *partial* indulgence of ten years, and as many quarantines to those who visit the church in which the Most Holy Sacrament is exposed, with a firm resolution to make a good confession, to be gained every time they make such visit. Both of these indulgences may be applied by way of suffrage to the souls in purgatory, according to the rescript of Pope Pius VII.

The following Document of the Communication of the Indulgences from the present Pope, Pius IX, and preserved in the archives of the Bishop of Philadelphia, will prove interesting:—

"Most Holy Father:—John N. Newman, Bishop of Philadelphia, humbly prays that your holiness will be pleased to grant to him the Communication of the Indulgences conceded to the churches of Rome for the Forty Hours' Devotion. This Devotion has for two years past been celebrated in his Diocese with great solemnity and concourse of the faithful."

To this the following reply was received:—

"In an audience, held July 22, 1855, his Holiness, by Divine Providence Pope Pius IX at my instance, as Secretary of the Propaganda, granted the grace. Given at Rome, from the Propaganda, on the day and year before mentioned. *Gratis omnino.*

"AL. BARNABO, Secretary.

The devotion was commenced yesterday morning at St. Michael's Catholic Church, Second street, above Master, one of the handsomest church edifices in Philadelphia. The congregation attending was unusually large, and the altar and sanctuary presented a magnificent appearance. The sacred host reclined thereon, and was surrounded by flowers and many burning tapers.

At 10½ o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. T. W. Powers, assisted by Rev. P. A. Treacy (late of St. Michael's), as Deacon; and Mr. Rowan, of the Seminary, as Sub-Deacon.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, from the following text:—

"At that time, when Jesus entered into the boat, His disciples followed Him. And behold a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the boat was covered with waves; but He was asleep. And they came to Him, and awakened Him, saying, Lord, save us, we perish. And Jesus sayeth to them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then rising up, He commanded the winds and the sea, and there came a great calm But the men wondered, saying, What manner of man is this, for the wind and the sea obey him?"—*St. Matthew* viii, 23—27.

The speaker said:—To the vain Christian, to the infidel, to the lukewarm Catholic, the scene presented here to-day may seem strange. More than the ordinary number of lights are upon the altar—other decorations manifesting the authority of the high priest, and incense going up—the priests decked in their most costly robes, altogether tell that a festival of more than ordinary importance is being celebrated here to-day; and so it is, beloved friends. The festival of "Forty Hours' Devotion," a special grace given by Almighty God Himself to all of you, when He condescended to come from heaven above, and to be in your midst for the space of forty hours.

The Forty Hours' Devotion is an old institution. It was instituted at Milan, in the year 1534. It was introduced into Rome about eighty-two years afterwards by the great modern Apostle Saint Philip, and framed that same year by Pope Clement VIII. Of all the festivals we celebrate, there is none like the Forty Hours' Devotion. We celebrate some divine festivals, such as the Nativity of our Divine Lord, when every Christian heart turns almost involuntarily towards the Lord. We celebrate His Resurrection. We celebrate the festivals of the Blessed Virgin. What are all these festivals without the blessed sacrifice? If we only think for a moment, we will be struck with the greatness and the dignity of that most adorable sacrifice.

"Only to think, that God Himself, who created everything; who created us; who sustains the world; who gives us the present life and existence, and everything we have—to think that He comes to us in the humble form of bread and wine, is the most astounding and astonishing of all miracles. Our blessed Saviour was born in an humble condition of life, and like unto the rest of mankind; growing up from boyhood to manhood—boy-god and man-god—and then suffering and dying on the cross to redeem and save us; but He said, "Before He went to Heaven, He would leave us a pledge:" and that pledge was no other than His sacred body and blood.

When persons are about to die they mean what they say. They make what is generally called a testament, or last will, declaring their last words to their friends, whom they are about to leave. They are very anxious that the will shall be properly settled, and that those words shall be fully and truly understood by the persons whom they leave behind. If, beloved friends, such is the manner of transacting business here below among mankind, how much more anxious the Son of God must have been when He was about to go up to Heaven Himself for the love of the world!

Before he was crucified he called to his apostles to come. They knew he was about to leave them. Christ, before he left them, said he would leave them a pledge, and that pledge was his own self. Therefore, taking the bread into his hands, He blessed, and brake, and gave to His disciples, and told them, "Eat you all of this, for this is my body."

There was no figure here. There was no figure under the sun, because the Son of God Himself always spoke the truth; and even when He spoke in parables, He took care to explain all those parables to His disciples. Is it possible, or is it probable, that He would deceive them? He said unto them, Do this in commemoration of me. Sacrifice should be offered from the rising to the going down of the sun. The Holy Communion is the life of the soul. "I am the living bread," says our Divine Lord. "They that take of me shall live forever." "For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed." "He that taketh worthily of my body, and drinketh my blood worthily, shall have life everlasting." God's blood is given for the existence of man of all ages. It is called in the English Church the sacred banquet, in which Christ is received, and the memory of His compassion is revived.

In all ages bread and wine have been the supports of men. And Christ knew how the natural appetites of men tended, so He left Himself in that form which would be acceptable to everybody, and which was also accessible to everybody, the humble form of bread and wine. This most adorable sacrament is the foundation of all our faith. If you take away the most adorable sacrament from the Catholic Church, what remains? You have the church, the walls, and the roof—nothing else. No priests, no sacrament. It is itself the source from which baptism derives its efficacy, as well as all other sacraments.

Without the sun there would be no vegetation. Nothing would grow; all would die, even we ourselves. So in the church where there is not a blessed Sacrament—the church that has not that treasure is no church—God is not in that church; but where the blessed Sacrament is there God Himself is—there is where Christ is—every celestial blessing and happiness. The most adorable sacrifice is therefore for the support of our souls, as blood is the support of the human body. If there is no blood in the human body, and no action of the heart, then the person ceases to live. So also if the blessed Sacrament is not in the Church, the Church ceases to live. Life everlasting is happiness itself, and he that taketh worthily of the most adorable Sacrament shall have life everlasting.

How many a poor one of this world, trudging along, weary of the paths of this life, would have fainted on the way and become desolate, had not this most holy sacrifice been made in the Church to refresh them when melancholy seems to surround them. What is it that helps men's souls to Heaven? Only the worthy reception of the most adorable sacrifice. When in youth; when we are good and holy, and when we do not know sin, what a befitting receptacle is the hour of childhood for the blessed sacrifice! As we advance in life and fall into sin, we become reconciled to Almighty God by another sacrament, and we receive the Holy Communion as the pledge that we shall live forever in the ways of Almighty God.

The Lord said, "Come unto me all ye that are weary, and I will refresh you." Refresh all of you who are in sin, who feel the burden of life; all of you who have been for a long time away from your home, journeying. You need refreshment. God Himself is the author of this, who said "Let there be light, and there was light; let the earth be made, and the earth was made." To be refreshed, you must come to Him.

We read in the fourth verse of the nineteenth chapter of the First Book of Kings, that the Prophet Elias, fleeing from the wrath of Jezebel, came, after a day's journey, and sat down under a tree to sleep, and the Angel of the Lord appeared to him, and gave him some bread, by which he was refreshed, and was enabled to proceed on the long journey he had before him. Now, beloved friends, our condition is just the same. We are on a pilgrimage, and hence we are refreshed by the body and blood and soul and divinity of Jesus Christ.

In the Gospel for to-day you see that our Saviour is represented as entering a ship going along with His disciples, and that a storm arose, and that they were nearly submerged in the deep; that they came and woke Him up, and that He told them to fear not: "Why have you so little faith?" We, too, are travelling, beloved friends, in the ship of the Catholic Church. Sometimes there is danger of our submersion in the waters—the waters of sin. Sometimes there is danger that we be lost; but we must be like the disciples, come to our Lord, and cry out, "Lord, save us, or we perish." We must perish inevitably if we continue in sin; and having now so many opportunities when our Lord is here amongst you, you would be very foolish to let this time pass by. He may never come again. A great many who were here a year ago are now in the sweet sleep of peace.

Many of those who have gone to their homes have made good use of the opportunities extended to them by the Catholic Church. It is well with them; but if they have not, they themselves are responsible. My beloved friends, you too are responsible for yourselves: and if you do not accept the opportunities, you will have to answer for it. If you do accept them, the Lord will strengthen you to approach the holy communion table, where all shall be refreshed, and living this life worthily, you know the reward—life everlasting, and the Lord himself shall raise you up the last day, and you will receive the rewards that He has promised to all those who faithfully served Him.

The Services After the Sermon.

The service was sung by a powerful choir, of great excellence, and many parts of the Mass were most expressively and effectively given. The "Gloria in Excelsis," "Qui Sollis," "Pleni Sunt Coeli et Terra," and "Dona Nobis Pacem," were admirably sung, and reflected much credit upon the solo executants, especially the Misses E. and T. Keenan, soprano and contralto; Philip Moore, tenor; and G. Antoni, basso profundi. The choral force was also remarkably good, the voices harmonizing well.

We observed in the choir many Philadelphians well known to musical fame, among them being M. Durand, of Signor Perelli's Italian Opera Company; Professor Schirmer, baritone; Professor S. W. Budd, former tenor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church; Lorenzo Quike, of St. Peter's; Herr Muenster, basso, of the Jewish Temple "Keneseth Israel;" Miss M. C. Eilers, of the Richings Opera Troupe, and many others. Miss Agnes Ash presided with much ability at the organ, and the accompaniment was well and regularly performed.

The entire musical department was under the direction of Thomas E. Harkins, Esq., leader of St. Michael's choir, and to him principally is the attending congregation of yesterday indebted for this very creditable rendition of superb Catholic Church music.

The Evening Services.

Last evening, an able sermon was preached by Dr. Ignatius Horstmann, a newly ordained priest from Rome, and at present one of the professors in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. He is an eloquent and pleasing speaker, and has much clearness in his enunciation—a most desirable faculty. The devotion will not terminate until to-morrow evening.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn the same religious exercises were commenced yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets.

The Medal Presentation to General Grant and Admiral Farragut.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

At the recent distribution of medals to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings county, a gold medal was presented to Admiral Farragut by the city authorities. The Admiral has written a letter of acknowledgment to Mayor Booth. On Tuesday morning last, Captain Schwrig was entrusted with the mission of delivering a medal to General Grant, similar to that presented to Admiral Farragut. On the following day he presented the medal to General Grant, in the presence of General Sherman and General Grant's staff.

General Grant has sent the following letter of acknowledgment:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31.—Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the gold medal, counterpart of bronze, presented to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings county on the 25th inst. Too much honor cannot be done the brave men who left their homes and made every sacrifice to save their country. But we, who were educated at Government expense for just such exposure, do but a sworn duty when we take upon ourselves the dangers and trials of the battle-field.

"The graduates of West Point are not entitled to the mark of respect paid by the citizens of Kings country to her brave veterans for the mere performance of a duty. This mark of your esteem is, therefore, all the more gratifying, because, whether deserved or not, it indicates, as does the tone of Captain Charles Schwrig, conveying the medal, an appreciation of my humble efforts in behalf of my country beyond my claims. I have the honor to be, etc.,

"U. S. GRANT, General.

"To Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor."

—A boy less than twelve years old, but with rascality and impudence beyond his age, called for and ate a stew at an oyster saloon in Portland, a few days ago, and was walking out, when the attendant reminded him that he had not paid for his repast. "Oh, no," said the lad, "and I've got no money." "Why did you not tell me that before you called for the stew?" "Oh," replied the boy with much nonchalance, "I tried that at Atwood's, but it wouldn't work;" and thereupon departed with great apparent satisfaction.

—A thunderbolt from a perfectly cloudless sky struck a church and three dwelling-houses at Rising Sun, Indiana, a few days ago. It killed a girl outright and stripped all the clothes from a boy, whom, strange to say, it only stunned. A more remarkable electrical phenomenon has rarely occurred.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

500 Hats at $2·00,

In Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Cataline, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mrp Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY

For Sale on Easy Terms.

APPLY TO

ISAAC C. PRICE, or

T. JACKSON,

11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH St reet.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

HOUSE REGISTER FOR NOVEMBER.—FOR SALE.—Over 300 handsome houses, large and small, at prices from $1500 to $5,000

For description, price, etc. see "PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE BULLETIN." Copies sent free.

TOWNSEND & CO.,

11 3 smw3t No. 237 South SIXTH Street.

FARMS, MILLS, COUNTRY SEATS, ETC. If you want to purchase Farms, etc., send for our latest edition of the following "Registers"

"PENNSYLVANIA Farm Register." Sent free.

"NEW JERSEY Farm Register" Sent free.

"MARYLAND Farm Register" Sent free.

"DELAWARE Farm Register." Sent free.

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AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

5188 No. 240 MARKET Street.

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT TRADE SALE OF 1500 LOTS PARIS FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENT SALES AND THE APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON, NOW LANDING FROM STEAMER, THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. B. DIAMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

We will sell on

Wednesday next,

November 7, by catalogue on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire balance of the above firm's importation of rich Paris fancy goods, comprising, viz:—

Fancy glove boxes, in wood leather, and papier-mache, from medium to very richest styles; cabas, sewing necessaries, shell boxes, toilet sets, dressing cases, handkerchief boxes, gents' toilet boxes and dressing cases, pencil boxes, writing cases and desks, a splendid assortment of mahogany and bronze inkstands the finest imported; comb boxes, money safes, French mirrors, pests of boxes, tea and perfume boxes, cigar and tobacco stands ash stands an match-holders, card presses fancy bells, reading desks, jewel boxes, fancy glass, water, wine, liquor, and Madeira sets; fancy butter, cheese, and egg dishes with antique cut-wood stands.

Also, new perfume fruits on plates, baskets, and trees.

Also, a fine assortment of opera-glasses chess sets and boards, fancy bronze goods, calenders, Paris fancy brushes, meerschaum pipes, German and French metallic and mechanical toys etc etc

ANTIQUE TABLES

Also entirely new styles rich, fancy antique tables, with marble, porcelain, papier-mache and Grecian tops; sewing tables and umbrella stands.

DOLLS, DOLLS.

Also, — cases, a full assortment of China, wax, kid and muslin dolls.

WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, AND ALBUMS.

Also full line Paris fancy m rocco pocket Wallets for ladies and gentlemen; silk leather and velvet purses and bags; memorandum books in great variety; cigar cases, plain and embroidered porte-monnaies ladies French traveling bags etc etc.

Also a full assortment of Paris morocco, velvet and fancy albums, comprising some of the richest goods ever offered.

GERMAN WOOL SHOES.

Also, an invoice of German wool shoes.

The above sale will be found to comprise the greatest variety of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city, and worthy the special attention of buyers. 11 2 4t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 226 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EARTHENWARE.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9½ o'clock, sharp in open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.

GLASSWARE.

Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Salts, Preserve Bowls, etc., and a variety of Lamps.

TINNED AND JAPANNED WARE

Tea Trays, Waiters, Ladles, Table and Tea Spoons, Basins, Caddies, Sauce Pans, Molasses Cups, Candlesticks, Peppers, etc 11 3 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET. 216

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Monday Evening,

November 5 at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. (10 24 11t

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings,

November 6 and 7, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a splendid collection of fine Framed Engravings

Now open for examination, 11 5 3t

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BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depot, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Stores, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

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BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,

No. 44 N. TENTH Street,

9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

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FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season (at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

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CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

Of New and Elegant Materials for

DRAWING-ROOM,

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DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

Lambrequins,

Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

Rich Plain Satins,

Brocatels,

Lampisades,

Silk Terry, Coteline,

Satin De Laine,

Plain Wool Reps,

New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains.

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, etc., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

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FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

Affidavits and Arguments in the Case.

Capture of 300 Muskets from a Notorious Rebel.

Three or Four Persons Killed During the Capture.

The Court Decides that the Swann Commissioners Must Remain in Jail Until Thursday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 5, 1·30 P. M.—At 1·20 o'clock, the affidavits of Messrs. Schley and Horwitz were read and presented to the Judge. One showed that the writ had been served at a quarter before 8 o'clock this morning, and the other that the Warden of the jail had been lounging about the Court House all the morning. Upon these affidavits a motion for producing the bodies of the Warden and his prisoners without further delay was based. The argument commenced upon the motion, and is still being continued. Points made by the counsel on both sides are being very nicely drawn and thoroughly elaborated.

Mr. Schley, who has been on the floor half-a-dozen times, contends that it is plain to every one that the Warden is seeking to evade the requirements of the law, to detain these important officers of the city of Baltimore in custody, in order that they may be prevented from holding an election to-morrow. The principal difficulty with the Judge appears to be the provision of the code which requires the return to be made within three days after service of writ.

Mr. Horwitz undertook to remove this difficulty by suggesting that their bodies must be produced at once, while the return of cases of detention might be delayed not longer than three days. Messrs. Rogers and Alexander counteracted this position by a forcible argument, still leaving the Court inquiring—"How do we know that the Warden is in default until the time allowed him by law has elapsed?"

Mr. Stockett Matthews, one of the Warden's counsel, has appeared, and stated that it is the intention of his client to make a full and complete return to the writ, at the same time producing the bodies of the prisoners, as soon as his colleague, State's Attorney Maund, has had time to complete the necessary legal papers.

During the argument, which still continues, the proceedings were frequently interrupted by applause or expressions of approval. These at last were effectually checked by Judge Bartol, who assured the spectators that, if necessary, he thought he could find power to enforce respect to law, even though it was represented by himself sitting alone.

The principal streets are still crowded with people, some of whom are moving rapidly in crowds from one point to another, while others have taken up stationary positions to await developments. Every now and then large squads of police are seen proceeding in some direction, upon some mysterious errand, but thus far everything has remained quiet, there having been but one disturbance, which was of a trivial nature, and quelled by the police on the spot.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BALTIMORE, 2·30 P. M.—The proceedings before Judge Bartol are still in progress. The counsel for the Sheriff and new Police Commissioners have introduced a petition that, inasmuch as there is reason to believe that the Warden of the jail is seeking to evade a prompt return of that writ by unnecessary delay, that, therefore, a new writ be issued, directed to the Sheriff or his deputy, to bring the Warden of the jail before the Court with the prisoners. Upon the admission of this petition, the counsel are now arguing.

Capture of Fire-Arms.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 5—2 P. M.—The police authorities have just captured a lot of muskets, some two or three hundred in number, in the possession of some notorious Rebel sympathizers on Charles street. It is rumored that two or three persons were shot during the attempt to get possession of these arms, and that the driver of the wagon in which they were taken away was killed.

The arms were conducted, guarded by a strong force of police, to the headquarters of the Commissioners, on Holiday street. A large, excited crowd followed the procession through the streets, but no attempt was made to interfere.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5—3 P. M.—About 2 o'clock the Marshal of Police, having learned that arms were being distributed to certain parties at Bennett's auction store, on Charles street, went thither with a strong force of police, and found in an upper room parties engaged in loading pistols and other arms.

Resistance was offered, and one man, a citizen, was shot; but the police seized the establishment, together with the parties therein, and about 150 boxes of firearms and ammunition.

The New Commissioners to Remain in Jail Until Thursday.

BALTIMORE, November 5—3·10 P. M.—The Court has decided that the Warden of the city jail has three days to make his return, which will not expire until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—An extensive fire occurred last night in the wholesale grocery store of James Walker, involving Adler & Co.'s clothing store, the Broadway Varieties, and the grocery house of Blood, Gregory & Co. Walker's loss is $35,000—insured for $20,000. Adler's loss is $30,000—insured for $20,000. Variety Theatre building, loss $25,000—insured for $12,500. Davis, proprietor of the theatre, loses $7000—insured for $1000. Blood, Gregory & Co.'s loss is fully covered by insurance.

SIXTH EDITION

BALTIMORE MUDDLE.

Details of the Capture of 4000 Muskets.

They Were Loaded With Buckshot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, November 5, 2·30 P. M.—The first skirmish in the campaign has been fought and won by the radicals. Information, during the day, was conveyed to the police authorities by certain Union parties, who keep a sharp look-out for such items, to the effect that four thousand muskets were stored in Bennett's auction house, in Charles street, between Lombard and German.

It is very remarkable that at this same place the same quantity of arms was found secreted, and were seized by the authorities on the 19th of April, 1861. When the capture of the present lot was resolved on, Marshal Carmichael, headed by a party of twenty policemen, under the immediate command of Sergeant Marion W. Hoffman, of the Eastern Division, proceeded to the auction store, and found some fifteen persons engaged in loading muskets with large buckshot, about four inches of these destructive missiles being found in each musket that had been loaded.

Parties engaged in loading arms were taken into custody, and the police proceeded to remove the arms to the office of the Marshal.

In so doing one of the guns went off accidentally, inflicting a dangerous, but, it is believed, not fatal wound in the face of a young man standing on the opposite side of the street. At this time all of the arms which have been taken from the boxes have been removed to the office of the Marshal, and those in boxes are being transported to new quarters as rapidly as possible.

It is believed that there was no intention of using the arms in question before the evening. During the ceremony of taking possession of the muskets, a man in citizen's dress made a rush at Marshal Carmichael with a bayonet; the weapon was warded off, and the man knocked down, and conducted to the Station House.

Judge Bartol has at length given his decision in the matter of the habeas corpus cases of the new Commissioners and Sheriff. Much to the surprise of his conservative friends, to whom he is known to be politically favorable, he decided that the Warden of the jail could not be held in contempt until three full days from the time of service of the writ upon him had elapsed.

This would carry the whole proceedings over to Thursday morning, on which day, at 10 o'clock, Judge Bartol will resume proceedings in the case.

Mr. Schley, on hearing the decision of the Judge, said that if such was his decision in the case, he had nothing further to say, as he had no doubt the prisoners would be detained until after the election, and then released.

Mr. Stockett Matthews replied that the prisoners would not then be released except by due process of law.

FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The Mexican Minister has received a letter from Vera Cruz, dated October 25, by way of New Orleans, stating that Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 23d, without resigning verbally in favor of General Bazaine.

TERRIBLE RESOLUTION OF THE FENIANS.

BUFFALO, November 5.—At a Fenian meeting on Saturday night resolutions were passed "that we will wage war against Great Britain until we achieve the emancipation of Ireland."

CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT St.,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

Have just received an invoice of

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

AND

COCOA MATTINGS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

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An uncommonly beautiful Chesnut Sorrel

SADDLE MARE,

Well trained, and fine action. Kind and gentle. Six years old.

Apply at Philadelphia Riding Club-House, SIXTEENTH Street, below Walnut. 11 3 3t*